# Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1856. NO. 19.



The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s., in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s. 6d. When delivered by Carrier, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. for the first, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line for the first, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.


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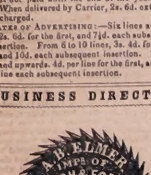


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Belleville, November, 1855. 12

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*Advice given to the poor, Gratis.* 19

**Dr. B. S. WILSON,**

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

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Belleville, June 12, 1855. 42

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38 *Thurlow or Belleville.*

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**WALTER FINDLAY,**

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Office, Victoria Buildings, next to that lately occupied by John O'Hare Esq.

Belleville, August 8th, 1855. 50

**J. F. WAY,**

CROWN TIMBER AGENT, also Agent for University College and Canada Company Timber, and General Land Agent. Office in McDonald's Buildings, Front Street.

Crown Timber Office, }
Belleville, May 12th, 1855. } 37

**A. R. Dougall,**

BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

**Charles L. Coleman,**

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. F. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 16

**G. E. Henderson,**

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. 2

**WILSON'S SALOON,**

BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c. are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Steamboats and the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

JOHN WILSON.

Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 14

**J. H. GERMAN,**

DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and India Rubbers, at the Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville, C. W. 23

**ROBERT S. PERRY,**

SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE, OSWEGO, N. Y. Dealer in *Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork, &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 35y

**JAMES GEEN,**

UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

**J. E. LENT,**

DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 12

***ALBION HOTEL,***

COBOURG, C. W., by GEORGE F. MONROE. Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26


## COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR

—FOR—

## 1856.

| 1855. | | | | | | | 1855. | | | | | | | 1855. | | | | | | | 1855. | | | | | | |
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## CAPTURE OF FILLIBUSTERS.

ARREST OF THE STEAMER "NORTHERN LIGHT."

The steamer *Northern Light*, of the Nicaragua Line, while on her way down the bay yesterday afternoon, with passengers and freight for San Juan de Nicaragua, was brought to by a shot from the United States revenue cutter *Washington*, and compelled to return and anchor in the North River. It appears the District Attorney M'Keon received a telegraphic despatch from Washington, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ordering him to prevent the sailing of the *Northern Light*. Messrs. Ryer & Cook were immediately deputized to board her from the wharf, and seize her in the name of Government—They found about three hundred and fifty young men on board, the majority evidently belonging to the class of "roughs," many of them poorly clothed and obviously in destitute circumstances. The seizure was ordered on the ground that the people on board were not bona-fide passengers, but adventurers going out to enter Walker's army. Preparations were being made to get the vessel off when the officers went on board. As the captain was ashore, they found the Chief Engineer, and ordered him not to start her engines. Shortly after Captain Tinklepaugh went on board the steamer with a Custom-House clearance, when the officers informed him of the order from Washington. The captain said he knew nothing about fillibustering. Mr. White, the agent for the Company, said that the steamer would sail at her appointed hour, notwithstanding the warrant. Officer Ryer then stated that he had orders to seize certain articles on board; upon which Mr. White said the vessel would not leave.—The captain and Mr. White then went to the District Attorney's office. The greatest confusion ensued on board and on the dock at the turn which affairs had taken, and one man got pushed overboard, but according to the old proverb he must be destined to a different fate, for he was not drowned. Captain Tinklepaugh returned, the hawser was cast off, and the steamer put out into the river, and proceeded down the bay on her voyage, with the United States officer on board. The United States revenue cutter *Washington* was made fast to a stream-cap, and towed after her. A blank cartridge was fired from the cutter, and then a ball was sent across the steamer's bows, to bring her to. She stopped before reaching quarantine, and by orders of the commander of the cutter, put back, and cast anchor in the North River, opposite Fort Wood. The latter anchored a little below her, and during the night kept watch over her movements. The passengers were ordered to remain on board, but a number of them were smuggled ashore in the course of the evening by the Battery boatmen.

*The Express* of last evening says:—"Our reporter was informed by one of the persons on board, named Carroll, and a party to the arrangements, that he with others numbering to 350, had engaged on Friday night last with Mr. French, and Messrs. Lloyd and Hamerson (Mr. L. is a Nicaragua editor), to go on board the vessel this day at 1 o'clock. On that Friday night was supplied with a peculiar button, and ordered to present it to one of the officers of the ship, after he was in the steamer, which officer would give him a passenger ticket. [The button was a common, round, black, pantaloon button.] Our informant declared he was going 'for the fun of the thing,' and that they were to receive $25 a month, their board, and 350 acres of land, with a good stock of cattle, poultry, farm utensils, &c. At the expiration of six months the farm equipments were to belong to them. The term of the enlistment agreed upon was for one year. The products of the farm for the first six months were to be paid over to the Company. Nearly all of the enlisting party were from the First Ward, and almost every one had his bottle of liquor."

## More Witchcraft in Connecticut.

The New Haven *Register* of Wednesday, Dec. 26, contains the particulars of one the most singular murders that has occurred for many years. It is a curious and revolting story of ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism, worthy of the darkest period of Salem Witchcraft. The substance of the history is this: A certain Widow Wakeman, a woman of 70 years, pretends to be a prophetess, possessed of miraculous powers, capable of raising the dead, and as having been sent from Heaven a "Messenger" to the wicked in this world. At her house in New Haven has been living a somewhat notorious, fanatical old man named Elder Sly; and the house has been the place of meeting of a company of persons—male and female, husbands and wives—who had come to believe the old woman as all that she professed to be; and that at her nod, the world would be destroyed. This presence had been strengthened by the fact that not long since one of her followers, it is said, gave her a dose of arsenic in a cake, believing it would have no effect, except to illustrate her Divine mission; and nothing but the fact that it was an over-dose and soon ejected from her stomach, saved her life. From that time all cavil among her followers respecting her power has been hushed, and her presence has been considered by them as that of a messenger from Heaven. Among these devotees, was Justus Mathews, a small farmer living in the western part of Hamden, and who has latterly been accused by the old woman of possessing a devil—and the incarnations of the whole party had been applied for its removal, at various times, and in various ways. Of late, it had been the burden of the old woman's mummeries, that he was her evil genius—that he was bewitching her—that she should die if he was not removed—and that, in such an event the world would be destroyed. On Sunday night last, these spasms were repeated, and so worked upon the fears of the party assembled, that during the night he was by some one or more of them murdered, in the belief that by so doing, the life of the old woman would be saved, and the destruction of the world prevented!—Sly has since confessed the murder, and thus the bloody work of superstition ends.

☞ The award of prizes at the great Exhibition at Paris is now published. Canada has met with excellent success. The result will have a very beneficial effect with us.

## ARRIVAL OF THE *PACIFIC*.

### FALL OF KARS.

New York, Dec. 28, 1855.

The *Pacific* arrived at her dock about 4 o'clock P. M.

Kars has fallen, from famine. No particulars, except that when General Kretz and another escaped from the city to hasten the advance of Omar Pacha, General Williams was sending a flag of truce to offer capitulation. It was believed the garrison surrendered, as there were only 8000, and they were too weak to cut their way through. Omar Pacha was near Kutaiis, which the Russians held in force.

In the Crimea, the Russians attacked the extremity of the French lines with 3000 men, and after an hour's fighting, withdrew.

The firing continues between the north and south sides of Sebastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan at Berlin, Hamburgh and Holland, for 50,000,000 roubles, at 5 per cent.

Naples publishes convention with the United States, defining the rights of neutrals.

Respecting the prospect of peace, there is a mass of contradictory statements. If negotiations be on foot, they have not progressed a step.

Palmerston and Panmure urge war.—The rest of the Cabinet, supported by Napoleon, suggest the propriety of embracing the present opportunity for peace.

Liverpool Cotton Markets advanced ¼ of a penny during the beginning of the week, but fell off. Sales, 66,000 bales

Flour quiet. Wheat 2d. *a* 3d. higher. Corn unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet.

Consols down to 88¼ *a* ½.

Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned.

The Austrian army has been reduced to a peace footing.

The only intelligence from France is that the assistance of the Bank alone prevented considerable embarrassment at last settlement day.

Respecting the Peace prospects, there is a mass of crude and unsatisfactory statements, but made upon such unfavorable grounds that they have ceased to influence even the Bourse. Meanwhile, preparations do not slacken.

The English Parliament will open on 31st January. Considerable misunderstanding exists between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues.

The Queen's order to the Council authorizes the issue of the sum of £475,000 in notes of the Bank of England, beyond the amount specified by Bank charter.

It is known that difficulties exist in the Cabinet. Palmerston holds out the threat of dissolution of Parliament over the heads of his colleagues.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* repeats the assertion that a treaty of adhesion and alliance has been signed between France and Sweden, and only waits ratification. He also states that the appointment of the new Prussian Envoy to Denmark, is highly political.

Correspondence from the Crimea states that a heavy fire is still kept up by the Russians on the north side.

Money in good demand, at unchanged rates. No appreciable change in American stocks. Consols 88¾.

The following is Pelissier's despatch concerning the Russian attack on the French position:

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8.

"I have received the following despatch from the General in command of the first division of the French corps. A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 infantry and about 300 or 500 horse at daybreak this a. m., attacked Begar Kouna Sharaka. The enemy withdrew after a sharp fusilade, which lasted for an hour and-a-half.—Some 30 prisoners were left in our hands, two of whom are officers. I am not aware of the number killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant."

A money panic is announced to have commenced in Berlin. At Warsaw and other places bank notes are refused.

Advices from Berlin confirm the intelligence that Bavaria and Saxony have notified Prussia as to their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the four guarantees. The communications from these States, it is said, contained no other proposition.

It is stated to be the intention of the Prussian Government to effect the immediate emancipation of the serfs of the whole Empire. The Emperor is said to be favorable to the measure; and the land owning aristocracy, who have been sounded, offer no opposition.

Since the snow has been covered with a crust of ice, enormous trains of sledges six miles long have entered the Crimea by Perekop and the Spit of Arabat, loaded with provisions for the use of the army.

It is stated in a despatch from Berlin, that vast quantities of sulphur and saltpetre continue to be exported from that country into Russia, mixed with other articles so as to evade the prohibition issued by the Prussian Government by assuming the form of indigenous products.

Advices have been received of the death of the elder brother of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, on the 6th inst.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—From Berlin is telegraphed a confirmation that Bavaria and Saxony have notified to Russia their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the Four Points. The communication from the States to Russia contained no other proposition. Also it is said that the majority of the Conservative party in the Prussian Chambers is opposed to the slightest departure from the neutrality which Prussia exhibits towards the Western Powers.

Another despatch, under date Berlin, evening 12th, says:

"Without any ostensible cause the hope of renewed negotiations has considerably declined in this city. The English and French Ministers here have, however, had a joint conference with M. de Manteuffel. From Vienna we receive assurances that the prospects of peace grow brighter every day, the feeling having strengthened since the return of the French Secretary de Sarres from Paris, and the arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymour. The instructions brought by both are of a satisfactory nature, and the French and English ambassadors are in constant communication with Count Buol."

A DARING DEED.—Our position at Sebastopol is unchanged. The city and the northern forts continue to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians is more active than ours. In spite of the vigilance of the enemy, our daring seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey the opposite coast. They also silently visit the masts of the sunken ships, which alone appear above the water, and examine their position. From the mast of one of these ships still floated the Russian flag, forgotten, no doubt, in the precipitate retreat of the crew. Officers and seamen more than once determined on laying hold of it; but the ship was lying almost in the centre of the roads, and completely protected by the enemy's guns. The attempt made during the fine cold nights of October had been unsuccessful on account of the moonlight, the Russians, at the least stir, pouring in that direction a shower of projectiles, which rendered the operation, if not impossible at least perilous. Finally, some nights ago, the attempt succeeded. The colors of valor were removed, and presented to the Admiral.

DESTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Kamiesch, published in the Gazette du Midi: "By next spring Sebastopol will have shared the same fate as Tyre, Persepolis, and other great towns of antiquity, of which not a stone remains standing. The loss will be great for the Russians, and almost nothing for the allies. The traders who intend establishing themselves in the conquered town will be disappointed, and we must now bid farewell to all ideas of cafes, restaurants, baths and theatres. Meanwhile the firing from one to the other still continues. Our fleet in Kamiesch and Kazatch has been tried by a novel epidemic, which attack, not the men, but the vessels. The keels are attacked by large worms, which gnaw the wood and menace the ships far more than have done the Russians. It seems that these worms are peculiar to these shores, and this eighth plague of Egypt extends all along the Crimea as far as Nicholaieff.

THE "DEAR BREAD" QUESTION.—A meeting of operatives has been held at Manchester to consider the questions,—"Why are provisions dear?" "Why is employment scarce?" The People's Institute was the place of meeting, and nearly 2,000 attentive operatives were present. A working man named Gill was called to the chair, and in opening the meeting repudiated any connection with the Peace Society, whose bills about dear bread had been posted on the walls of the room by the consent of the owner of the building, and not with the knowledge of the promoters of this meeting, who had no intention to advocate anything in opposition to the war. The speaker praised the course taken by the Emperor of the French in forbidding the exportation of Corn, and said our own Government ought to adopt similar measures to defeat the object of speculators and capitalists. An amendment in favor of the Maine Liquor Law was put and lost, but resolutions against the exportation of corn, and in favour of the People's Charter, were carried.

A VILLAIN IMPOSTOR.—We noticed some time since the performances, at Burlington and Montreal, of a certain personage who assumed to be a scion of nobility, "The Rt. Hon. A. P. Murray," *alias* "The Baron Murray." He had a young female with him he called his wife, apparently a gentle unsophisticated girl.—Of course (says the Troy *Times*) he was an impostor, but by religious profession, and preaching one Sabbath in the Methodist church there, he managed to gain the confidence of the "brethren," and by his nobility pretentions, that he possessed great wealth, was daily expecting remittances, &c., he borrowed some money, and altogether had a fine time of it for several days in Burlington. He was at last detected, and left suddenly. He repeated the same operation (abandoning his ministerial character, however) in Montreal; "the Baron" put up at the Empire House, while in Scotland, that he had sent his trunks, &c., forward by express, and desired himself to travel by easy stages.—So much was the resident minister imposed upon, that he allowed him to preach in his pulpit, and introduced him to his family, of which his present victim was, poor girl, an orphan, living with her elder married sister. Murray succeeded in gaining her affections, and proposed marriage, which her friends advised her to refuse until at least he had returned from his projected western tour with his baggage and credentials. But her infatuation was so complete that she deserted her friends for this scoundrel, married him, and fled they knew not whither, until a telegraph from Montreal informed them of her whereabouts.

Her friends have proceeded North to endeavor to find the poor girl and rescue her from the villain's grasp.—*Albany Transcript, Dec. 21.*

AN HEIRESS TO £1,000,000 STERLING.—The Oneidan *Sachem* says, that by the death of a long forgotten English relative, the wife of a respectable laboring man in that village is heir to the sum of one million pounds sterling—or nearly $5,000,000 U. S. currency.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Falmouth, Maine, on Thursday evening, Mr. Coffin, with two young ladies named Haskell, while coasting, were precipitated over the banks of the river 40 feet. Coffin and one lady were drowned, and the other lady is so badly injured that she is not expected to live.


**New Advertisements for To-Day.**
Satin Room Paper just Received.—W. Kelly.
A Splendid Lottery.—W. J. Northgraves.
Notice.—David Allan, &c.
Belleville Grammar School.—A. Burdon.
Steam Saw Mills.—E. E. Gilbert.
London & Liverpool Ins. Co.,—E. Chandler.
Ladies' School.—Miss C. Moore.
Public Dinner.—Wm. Sager.
Monarch Insurance Company.—Jas. Booth.



# Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, January 3, 1856.


## EDUCATION.

Through the kindness of E. Murney Esq. M.P.P., we are in receipt of the Report of the Chief Superintendent for Upper Canada of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools, for the year 1854. It is abundantly gratifying to learn that it was mainly through the cause of Education is advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the opposition which it has received from a bigoted priesthood. From the Report we learn that there are at present in Canada West not less than 1 Normal School, 2 Model Schools (boys and girls), in connexion with the Normal School, 64 County Grammar schools, 3244 Common schools, besides our Provincial University and 9 Colleges, three of which are endowed with University powers. For the support of this we expend annually nearly one million of dollars. The increased amount which was paid for the salaries of Common School Teachers over that of the year previously, is £21,717 10s: for Libraries, £13,662 12s. The total attendance of pupils last year at all places of learning was 214,634,—that of the year previously, 193,148.—being an increase of 21,486. Still we find, with all our educational provisions, that there are about 60,000 who never attend School at all,—or nearly one quarter of our juvenile population. With this startling fact staring us in the face, the friends of education will find a great deal of hard toil before them yet. There are 3539 Teachers reported—in Canada West,—2,508 male, and 1031 female. Of these there are 652 holding first-class certificates, 1661 second class do., 1180 third class do., and 46 not reported. The average salaries of these are:—Males $316, Females $193. Of those holding first-class certificates, the males receive from $400 to $600, the females from $300 to $400. This increased remuneration for increased intelligence, is of itself a sufficient inducement to make all strive after the highest qualifications.

The system of public school Libraries has worked exceedingly well, and is likely to work a complete revolution in the mental habits and tastes of the mass of our population. There have been already, though, we may say, the untiring efforts of the Chief Superintendent, distributed throughout Canada no less than 105,509 volumes. Many of these books are sent to the most remote Townships, while at Belleville we have not even the vestige of a common school Library. We hope that steps will be soon taken to establish one that will do ourselves a credit, and our juvenile population a lasting benefit.

## St. JOHN'S DAY.

Thursday last, 27th Dec'r, being St. John's day, the following Officers of Belleville Lodge No. 4-496 of Free and Accepted Masons were duly installed at high noon:—

W. Bro. F. W. Alport, W. M.
W. " J. C. Franck, P. M.
" " Dr. E. H. Coleman, S. W.
" " Archibald Dunlop, J. W.
" " Robert Wallbridge, T.
" " Robt. Gordon, S. D.
" " Lewis Grant, J. D.
" " P. M. S. S. Finden, M. C.
" " Dr. Bristol, } Stewards.
" " John A. McGinnis, }
" " S. C. Edwards, J. G.
" " James Wallace, Tyler.

This day, memorable in the annals of Freemasonry, was celebrated in our town by the Brotherhood having a "Champagne Lunch" in the afternoon at the Railroad House, and a Dinner at the Empire Hotel in the evening. We were not present at the Lunch, but we understand that it was got up in excellent style and by private subscription, all Masons being invited, together with subscribers' guests. Lunch and wine was free, and we have been assured upon good authority that a better spread never was given in Belleville, and that it was mutually acknowledged by the volunteer toast "The host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Edwards,"—to which Mr. Edwards returned thanks. There were about 80 persons present at the Lunch, and about 60 sat down to the Dinner; the refreshments were provided by Mr. Plaisted, the new occupant of the Empire Hotel, and what we saw were to be considered as a specimen, we are convinced that few have achieved the happy art of catering for the fastidious appetite of the epicurean public in a better manner than he. After the roast beef, venison, partridge, turkey and ham had been discussed in the most ample and satisfactory manner, then came the flow of—Champagne—as well as the flow of soul. The following were the standard toasts, which we are told were given also from the chair at the Luncheon in the afternoon, together with numerous other toasts, led by one from Lewis Wallbridge Esq.,—"The Officers and Brethren of Belleville Lodge No. 4-496,"—introduced by him in one of his happy and appropriate speeches in favor of Freemasonry.

1. The Queen and the Craft.
2. The Earl of Zetland and the Grand Lodge of England.
3. Sir Allan McNab, Hon. W. Badgely, and T. D. Harrington, the P. G. Masters of Canada East and West.
4. The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges in the United States.
5. All poor and distressed Masons, wherever dispersed over the face of earth and water,—a speedy return to their native land should they desire it.
6. The Allied Armies, and our Brethren serving therein.
7. Our Guests.
8. The Press.
9. Masons' Wives and Masons' Bairns.

These were interspersed in the evening at suitable intervals with appropriate songs from Messrs. Campbell, Lester, Pelletier, and King. The toasts were received in the warmest and most hearty manner.—

SOIREE IN HUNGERFORD.—The Wesleyan Soiree was held, according to notice, on the evening of the 27th Dec., and passed off with equal gratification to the contributors and recipients of the project. The viands were truly excellent, being abundant, varied, and substantial. The singing, conducted by Mr. Clancy, was like himself, in every little art, and well received. The Address of the Rev. Mr. Dobell was earnest and evangelical—that of Uriah Seymour Esq. was a choice, classic and elegant, as he explained the nature, obligations, and blessedness of pure 'Renovolence,'—and that of Rev. Mr. Ryerson was rich in thought, profitable in illustration, and exciting in character, as he descanted on 'Mental culture.'—*Com.*

## Correspondence.

*For the Hastings Chronicle.*

TORONTO FESTIVITIES.

MR. EDITOR,—At this festive season of the year, a Ball or a *Dejeuner* is but a common-place affair, so much so that almost the very remembrance of them passes away from even their votaries, as soon as they have recovered from the lassitude of the one or the dyspeptic influence of the other.—However, social intercourse is mentally cultivated, often receive lustre and perpetuity either from the events they commemorate, or the magnificent extravagance they display. Indeed, the mode in the extension of so desirable an opch to our Colonial and Commercial history is added the lavished wealth of our Capital—the hospitality of our country, and the unselled form of many an American equipaite. Such a gala day was Thursday 22nd instant at Toronto, and such is the feeling in the public of our fair citizens, and the admiration of the many hundred guests, who mingled in the mazes of the dance, or revelled at the table of the banquet.—This combining of great events—this combining the glitter with the utility of the age—this keeping fully in great improvements by the social fellowship and duty of a city of people, but of countries, elevates industry, encourages enterprise, and brings together on one common platform the utilitarian and the exquisite. The festive day was the inauguration of the "Great Western Railway," and no expense was spared to make a commemorate with the event. The *Dejeuner* was held in the Locomotive storehouse of the Northern Railway Company, which was well arranged and tastefully decorated for the occasion. At one o'clock Mayor Allen took the Chair, on his right was Sir E. W. Head, on his left Sir J. B. Robinson, whilst three rows of tables were literally crammed with the invited distinguished and the gentry of our own fair city. The speaking was of sociable rather than of an intellectual nature. "We'll leave dull care behind us" was the universal sentiment, and if it was not the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," it certainly was its counterpart, the "feast of edibles and the flow of Champagne." But the banquets had to disperse at the early hour of 4 p. m., as the same room was to be fitted up for the Ball in the same long hall. The Ball was decidedly the grandest affair ever given by Canadians. Tickets $10 each. 2,000 guests invited; all from a distance,—whilst in the city attendance at it, amounted to 5,000. If profuse expenditure be grandeur, and the patronage of the elite be fashion, then the Toronto Ball was nothing wanting.—The room was well fitted up and superbly decorated. Folds of rich damask concealed the projecting machinery which here and there jutted out, marring the primitive uses of the building. Tri-colored tents, lounges, easy chairs, were strewn carelessly and promiscuously around the sides, giving it that air of soft soothing luxury, which is the perfection of the Ball room. Ere the hour arrived for Sir Head, and group other group entered the gay room, and the jewel fingered and fastidiously decorated Miss nonchalently strolled around that spacious apartment, leaning on the arm of her lover. "Then came music with its voluptuous swell"—hark! they call us to the dance, and ready enough we are, obedient to the ferocious antics of many a "fantastic toe" suiting the action to the music, and all goes "happy as a marriage bell," ah yes, but beauty and chivalry was scattered there, but alas! like Jonah's gourd it withers in a night, or worse, it perisheth in the using.

BETA.

[We publish the following communication for the gratification of the author, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that we disclaim in no way responsible for the truth of the statements it contains;—neither shall we endorse in any respect its personal imputations.—ED. CHRON.]

MR. EDITOR,—In these days of patriotic exertions for the interests of the community, where men enter into the discussions of Municipal and local matters with all the profundity of great state questions, a looker-on may reasonably enquire whence arises all this holy (?) and honest (?) indignation of our new place seekers and hunters?

What is it that Mr. Alexander McCurdy wants? He wants the town to enter into a lawsuit to give him Rear Street, to which he has not the slightest title. The present Corporation refused to do the job,—ergo he wants them out and his own supporters in.

What does Mr. G. Reed want?

He wants the Council to pay him annually for the water that runs from the spring belonging to other people, and the Council refused to do so, and ordered their own officer to keep this Spring in order for any of the inhabitants, Mr. Reed's indignation is roused to the amount of £25 5s annually!

What does Mr. McGinnes want?

Poor aggrieved man, he hates to grumble, it is so against his nature, he would not if he could help it, but the Town Council will not let him have the water flow, put out his fire in his lime kiln and so he says spoilt the lime; for this he asks pay of the Town, and the Corporation not yielding any cause for complaint against the Town could not allow the amount, and the concurrence is, the indignation of poor Mr. McGinnes is roused to the value of a kiln of lime in good Yankee Dollars.—Well, this will be a great affair.

What does Mr. Mills want?

Simply to be re-appointed to an office he is unfit to fill, and in fear his supporters should not back him in Kingston, he brings the great wrongs of his house to bear against Jim Brown in particular, but unfortunately Jim will not treat the matter seriously; he laughs at quite other matters and has left them in the not intend to offer, but since they exhibit such indignation, he will show how little the public care for these very good people.

Mr. Ketchum's great indignation movement is sundry Squares in the Coleman Ward, sundry little movements in sundry underhand notions, he is the champion of retrenchment himself!!! being one, and if you only heard how valorously his tongue will ring when his opponent (M'Donald) shows, you would be surprised. I attended a meeting the other night, when the great *trencherman*, as some of his friends call him, told his hearers the way Mr. Bridge, turkey and Mr. Ketchum by the force he imposed upon delinquents, himself amongst the rest, and I tels this now to let the public know, how contemptible a man can make himself when he undertakes dirty work.

What does B. Hunt want?

He does not want to be elected, but fearing he may not stand a chance of being again appointed Assessor, he would like to make a bargain and so retire.

Of Mr. Shanks I know nothing,—it is said that he has reluctantly consented to be a candidate under the hope that he may not be elected, and I think the electors of the Ward certainly will gratifiy him.

I think, Mr. Editor, the Town requires the presence in the Council of men of business; I do not think that the new Candidates and movers in the present matter in the new Ward have shown anything about are such, and so I think the public will declare at the Polls.

THE BANSHEE.

Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1856.

*For the Hastings Chronicle.*

MR. EDITOR,—Believing it to be for the public benefit that imposition on the public should be exposed, or treated in a public manner, I take the liberty of occupying your valuable columns, a small space in your excellent Journal.

The subject to which I would direct attention, is, the tariff of prices levied on passengers, whose business or pleasure leads them to travel by stage from Kingston to Belleville, or, (to speak more by the card) the difference in prices between Napanee and Belleville, and Kingston and Belleville. I came from Napanee to Belleville on Saturday last, and was charged ten shillings fare. On the same stage, from Kingston to Belleville, were passengers who were charged only fifteen shillings. Now, as Napanee is about midway between Kingston and Belleville, is there not a manifest injustice in these charges? Last summer, when the travel was far less and consequently less remunerative, the fare was down to one dollar; now, two dollars are charged for a passage or hood of a stage capable of seating twelve persons comfortably. Twenty four dollars for about the same number of miles! One dollar per mile! Is exorbitant enough? Is it not strange that such unscrupulous charges are submitted to unopposed? Who will make a move?

A TRAVELLER.

Belleville, Jan. 2d, 1856.

TEMPERANCE.

Frankford, Dec'r 21st, 1855.

SIR,—A very interesting Temperance Lecture was delivered in the Methodist Meeting House, in this village a few evenings since by the Rev. H. D. Powis, Superintendent of Education for the town of Belleville. The writer was one of those who witnessing so large an audience in the village, at a Temperance Meeting. The Sons and 'Daughters' met at the Division room, where they put on their Regalia, and then marched in procession to the Church, and after they had all got seated, there was not a place left for any person else. We look at Frankford now and consider what it was a few years ago, we have reason to bless God and be thankful. The writer is miserable, and if impotent, completely under the influence of the Rum shops it renders; but a bright day dawned upon our village when the Missionary, Robin came here, through whose influence principally the village has been reclaimed. I have not seen two men intoxicated here during the last 12 months, and who live in it do not the Sons are doing great things here; last week nine persons were initiated into our order, and we have had no trouble in initiating every week. We now number ninety-three members in good standing.

The Good Templars also are assisting nobly in the cause of Temperance; they high about 60 members, and are increasing rapidly in numbers. Our village contains about 400 inhabitants, and we feel it to be a temperance place. We do not think there is another village in Canada that can compare so favorably in this respect. Three years ago we had no Church; now we have the splendid brick churches, the Wesleyan and Episcopal, and also an elegant one of stone (Catholic). I doubt whether there is a better finished Church in the Province than the Wesleyan. The Schools are in a prosperous condition; we are paying our highly respected Teacher, Mr. Carleton, £127 per year, and the School has increased so in numbers that he has been furnished with a female assistant at £48 per year.

I hope you will pardon me for trespassing thus upon your columns; still I hope you will give the above an insertion in your valuable paper, and thereby encourage the friends of Temperance to persevere until they get that great object accomplished,—a Prohibitory Law.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

## Mr. Bidwell's Speech at the Toronto Railway Celebration.

A short time ago when the toast was announced from the chair—"Our American Guests"—he really was at a loss to know whether to rise to the toast or receive it as a compliment in common with those who came from the United States. For although he was a citizen, and an inhabitant of the United States, he was at home here. (Applause.) While he received that compliment, he claimed that he was still a citizen of Toronto. He stood before them perhaps the best answer to the toast given by his learned friend, Mr. Cameron, when he gave "Canada and the United States." for he felt that he blended Canada and the United States in his own person. He felt how true it was that the people of that country and the people of this country descended from the same common ancestry—boasting the same common lineage—the same language—the same language, and the same literature, were after all one identical people—identical in their sentiments—identical in their pursuits—identical in their substantial interests—and, from intercourse, he knew very well they were identical in their social feelings as well. He would not, however, delay these toasts longer—(go on—go on.) The causes which had brought them here was one of great interest.—They were met to commemorate an event which while it contributed to the wealth and prosperity of this place. This was one of those happy incidents which which at times makes one people rich did not impoverish another, and while the trains pass backwards and forwards like the shuttle, they are weaving closer together the web which is to connect by interests and feeling and social interests the people through whose lands they pass. They were not two people one people. They unite this capital with the whole vast coast of the Atlantic, and the country that lies between. This is one of the happy features of the times, and he would say that it was only the beginning. They were met, indeed, to celebrate the completion of a branch, but this was only in anticipation of further progress. And if such an occasion produces such results as this day have been witnessed, what would they expect when they had made much greater progress.—After some further remarks, the honourable gentleman sat down amidst great applause.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—On Christmas Eve the incendiary's torch was again at work in Kingston, no less than three different places being set fire to. Fire was set to some straw between two frame houses on Queen street, near St. Paul's church, which for a few minutes threatened wholesale destruction to the inflammable neighborhood, but by the energetic exertions of some of the citizens and passers by, the fire was subdued before the arrival of the Fire engines, which were promptly on the spot. The second attack of the miscreant or miscreants was on the immense pile of cordwood (some thousands of cords) in the Government Yard, and at the foot of King street, which required all the exertions of the Fire Department assisted by the soldiers in the barracks for some hours to get under. The officers of the garrison, headed by the active and energetic Town Major, Colonel Boucher, aided most materially by their presence and personal exertions in getting the fire extinguished, and thus preventing heavy loss to the Government. What makes this latter fire more shameful, is the fact that it was known that the Government intends to sell the wood in small lots to the citizens during the winter, and thus greatly reduce the price of fuel, a valuable boon to all, but especially to the poor. A house also near the artillery barracks was fired on the same night in the Government Yard. Can our city authorities do nothing to guard property from these enemies of mankind? We are aware that it is one of their most difficult tasks, but it is also one that is most incumbent upon them, and we therefore do trust that the matter will be taken into the serious consideration of the City Council. If this state of things goes on much longer, it will soon be impossible to get property insured, as

no company will be willing to undertake such risks. Many of the most responsible Insurance Companies have already closed their agencies here, and several others talk of doing so, so that it is time that people who have anything to lose bestirred themselves for its protection, or some fearful calamity may soon involve all in one common ruin.—*Kingston Com. Advertiser.*

*Nerve Anodyne.*—We would advise all our readers who are subject to the toothache to try this valuable medicine. It has the strongest testimonials ever given in attestation of a remedy for the complaint. For sale at office and by druggists generally.

NEWSPAPER CASH SYSTEM.—The *Prolofyne* says: In a private letter received by us from an English newspaper proprietor, the writer says that "Since the repeal of the stamp laws, and the concomitant reduction in the prices of political literature, the press, generally, in England, do not give more than three months' credit." We hope to see the day when the same rule will prevail in Canada; it would be more satisfactory to journalists and their customers.

**Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

*From the Editor of the Vermont Jour. June 29, 1855*

*Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has become one of the established institutions of the country.—During the ten years Dr. Fowle has been the proprietor of this valuable medicine it has been constantly gaining ground in the public confidence.—Persons personally known to us have used it with signal results. Although we have ourself had no occasion to try its medicinal virtues, we do not hesitate, from what we know of the experience of others, to pronounce this Balsam one of the most efficacious of remedies for the Affections and Affection of the Lungs. Physicians—many of the best of them—are in the habit of using it.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Those who have used the Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia, attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring qualities not being subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.

**Hoofland's German Bitters.**

*Certificate of Ralph Lute, Esq., Editor "Spirit of Times" Ironton, Ohio.*

IRONTON, October 30, 1854.

Mr. M. C. Jackson—Dear Sir—The Bitters are in great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by Manley & Barber, your agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by convalescent fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper I related my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard medicine in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.

Respectfully, yours, RALPH LUTE.

See advertisement.

☞ The rapid changes of weather in our variable climate is peculiarly trying to the constitution of the weak and delicate. Rheumatism, Pain and Aching of the Bones, Neuralgia, Hacking Cough, &c., not only affects them, but seizes hold on many who are now most vigorous and healthy.

To all such, we cannot in too strong terms recommend the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture.—It cures diseases by purifying the blood, and invigorating the system all the impurities which tend to generate or retain disease; it is perfectly harmless, and has gained for itself a reputation as an alterative and strengthening tonic, which is not approached by any medicine now before the public. As a remedy for Scrofula, and the very worst forms of depraved blood, no medical discovery yet made equals it. The proprietors of this valuable remedy are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country detailing cures by Carter's Spanish Mixture, after all the efforts of Physicians and the regular remedies of the profession had signally failed.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits as a medicinal agent of singular and extraordinary efficacy. 19-4

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking Diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and those who have once used the Pain Killer, would willingly be without it constantly in their home.—*Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.*

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

TIVERTON, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

J. C. DOMMER
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12½ cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively. Sold by

HOLDEN & Co.
M. SAWYER,
18-4 E. CHANDLER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents

A NEW DRESS.—Our old friend, the *Pain Killer*, has come out in an entirely new dress, which greatly improves its appearance. We sincerely congratulate on the old is, we believe, the occasion of it. (18-2)

**BELLEVILLE MARKET.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbl. | 40 | 0 | 0 | Indmeal cwt | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| Farmers, cwt | 20 | 0 | 00 | Pork, cwt. | 35 | 0 | 40 |
| Wheat, bus. | 8 | 9 | 96 | Beef, cwt. | 20 | 0 | 25 |
| Potatoes, cwt. | 30 | 0 | 00 | Potatoes bus. | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| Barley, bus. | 5 | 0 | 53 | Eggs, doz. | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Rye, bus. | 4 | 9 | 00 | Butter, lb. | 0 | 10 | 12 |
| Peas, bus. | 3 | 6 | 39 | Cheese, per lb. | 0 | 6 | 07 |
| Oats, bus. | 1 | 10 | 11 | Mutton, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 04 |
| Corn, bus. | 0 | 0 | 00 | Do. per lb. | 0 | 5 | 06 |
| Fowls, per pair | 1 | 3 | 50 | Veal, | 0 | 3 | 40 |
| Carrots, | 2 | 0 | 26 | Hams, | 0 | 6 | 08 |
| Hay, ton | 60 | 0 | 70 | Wood, cord, | 13 | 0 | 00 |
| Onions, | 4 | 0 | 50 | Straw, per load, | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| Turnips, | 1 | 3 | 00 | Apples, bus, | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Tomatoes, | 3 | 4 | 39 | do Graft, | 4 | 0 | 4 |

**Married,**

By the Rev. John Carroll, on the evening of New Years' day, 1856, at the house of the Bride's Father in Ventnorville, Mr. Francis Rose, to Miss Elizabeth Stanely, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stepely, both of Belleville.

**Died,**

In Belleville, on the 1st inst., Charles Oliver, second son of Mr. M. Sawyer, aged 12 years and 9 months.

On Monday, 24th December, 1855, Rev. J. R. Tooke, Incumbent of St. Philip's, Milford, and St. John's Marysburgh.


THE BELLEVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL WILL be re-opened after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday 9th January.

ALEXANDER BURDON.
Belleville, 31st Dec., 1855.

The Liverpool and London
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
E. CHANDLER,
*Agent, Belleville.*
19

JUST RECEIVED
BY EXPRESS AT
W. KELLY'S,
SEVERAL Cases of fancy Satin ROOM PAPER of the newest design, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.
Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate into a separate Township annexed to the County of Hastings, the portions of the Townships respectively undermentioned, viz.:—That part of the Township of Sidney being Lots numbers one to twelve inclusive, in the eighth and ninth concessions, and also Gore A, in said concessions; also that part of the Township of Rawdon comprised within Lots numbers seventeen to twenty-four inclusive, in the several concessions of said Township of Rawdon; also that part of the Township of Seymour bounded by the River Trent on its southern and western limit, including herein all the lands so bounded within the first and tenth concessions inclusive; also Lots numbers eighteen to twenty-six inclusive in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions, respectively; also that portion of Wilson's Island lying within the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland.

DAVID ALLAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH GIBB,
JOSEPH F. WAY,
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
THOMAS TOTTEN,
SHELDON BRADSHAW
JEDEDIAH COMMINS.

Turner's Mills, Seymour East, January 3rd, 1856. 19.9

STEAM SAW MILLS,
I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete..... | £180 |
| 16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above..... | 275 |
| 25 Horse High Pressure and Boiler..... | 375 |
| 25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler ready to put steam on..... | 450 |
| Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pullies, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. | 60 |

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadley Cove Saw Mill, Wm. Price, Esq., Quebec,—the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.
Dec. 27, 1855. 19-12

LADIES' SCHOOL.
MISS C. MOORE respectfully announces, that the Classes in her School will resume their studies on

MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1856.

Miss C. Moore, with the assistance of her Sisters, will be constantly ready to attend to a larger number of Pupils than she has hitherto done.

**Terms per Quarter, in Advance.**

All the usual branches that constitute a select English Education, and use of Globes, £1 15 0
Music..... 1 15 0
French..... 1 15 0
Drawing and Water Colours..... 1 10 0
Terms per annum for Board and Tuition, 50 0 0

No extra charge except for Washing.

*Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1855.* 19.4

PUBLIC DINNER.
A PUBLIC DINNER will be given to GEO. BENJAMIN Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings, by the Inhabitants of the Township of Rawdon, as a token of respect for the able manner in which he has conducted the County business in his official capacity as Warden,—more especially in the construction of the different Roads throughout this County.

Dinner to take place at the House of John VanNorman, Stirling, on Thursday, Jan'y 10th, 1856, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Tickets to be obtained at the following places:—

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Steadman's, | Edwards' Hotel, |
| Thos. Kelso's, | Empire Hotel, |
| D. B. Johns', | Papineau's Hotel, |
| J. VanNorman's, | *Belleville.* |
| *Stirling.* | |

All lovers of public improvement are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. SAGER, *Sec'y.*
Rawdon, Dec. 28th, 1855.

A SPLENDID
LOTTERY
—OF—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Clocks, Cash, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and other valuable Articles, will take place early in January,—due notice of the day will be given.

120 PRIZES!—VALUE $710!

Among the Prizes are—a splendid Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watch, 17 jewels value £32 10s, a Gold Detached Lever, 13 jewels value £10, other Watches from £6 to £5, valuable Lockets, Watch-guards, Candlesticks, Brooches, &c., &c.

710 TICKETS, 5S EACH.
W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

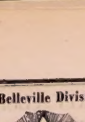
IMPORTANT CHANGE!!
WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that our Books will be closed on the 21st inst., after which time we shall adopt a ready pay system of Business. Let past experience in long-winded credits fully suffice. Low prices, small profits and quick returns, will be our future motto. We invite an inspection of our Dry Goods Grocerie, &c. Our Ready-Made Clothing is unequalled in the Market, made on the spot, and decidedly cheap.

MILLING done, as usual, on the shortest notice, and in the best style.

M. B. & M. C. ROBLIN.
Frankford, Dec., 10th, 1855. 16

C. C. Summons and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

Belleville Division, No. 8, S. of T.




REMEMBER, the Meeting of the above Lodge will take place THIS Evening, (*Thursday 3rd inst.*) at half-past Seven precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W. P.
W. TILLEY,
Belleville, Jan. 3, 1856. (16) *R. S.*

CHRISTMAS
And NEW YEARS' Again.
THE subscriber has a choice selection of Portfolios, Albums, Gift Books, Fancy Boxes, &c., nicely suited for the season of the year. Toys and Yankee Notions in abundance, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, just opened out for the coming holidays.

JAMES HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES,
AT THE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE of Gillespie & Co., No. 1, HASTINGS COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

Front Street, Belleville, on Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1856, when there will be offered to the trade, on liberal terms, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Rice, Raisins, Brooms, Pails, Liquors &c., together with many other articles.

For particulars see Circulars.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
GILLESPIE & CO.
M. NULTY,
*Auctioneer.*
Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18 2

MECHANICS
IN the neighborhood of Belleville, have now an opportunity of learning

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING,

As Mr. Monkhouse will give instructions to DAY and EVENING PUPILS during the Winter.

W. MONKHOUSE.

☞ Rooms over Crawford's Store, Front Street, Belleville, Dec. 21st, 1855. 18

AMERICAN HOTEL,
*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.*
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Chas. R. Milks, formerly known as Munro's Hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a new Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good accommodations for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.
Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18

Just Received at the
Belleville Book Store,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGING WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS:

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes. Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.

E. DUFF & CO.,
*No. 3 Hamblyn's Buildings.*

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth, price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Beasley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 5s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 17

JAMES HARRISON,
Bookseller and Stationer
*Front Street, Belleville, C. W.*
THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

BECKER'S
Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's prices.

STATIONERY.
In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Foolscap, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Cheesmen and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

PICTURES.
Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

MUSIC.
Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music published.

*Musical Instruments,*
Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolas. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY.
To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

*FANCY GOODS.*
In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid variations of Gilt Fancy Goods, Ladies and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton, &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School Stationery.

BOOKBINDING
Carried on more extensively than ever, having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES HARRISON.

*WANTED,*
TWO FIRST CLASS TEACHERS, to take charge of No 1 and 2 Schools in the village of Trenton. Address stating salary &c.

F. J. McGUIRE,
*Sec'y & Treasurer.*
18-3 C. School village of Trenton.

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
WM. KELLY
HAS JUST RETURNED
FROM the Montreal and New York Markets, and having purchased his Goods for Cash at 50 per Cent. below the Market prices, is now prepared to offer to the public one of the LARGEST, RICHEST, and CHEAPEST STOCK of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries ever imported to Belleville. Ladies and Families will find a decided saving of time and money to call and inspect W. Kelly's Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheaper and give better value than any other house in Town. A call will satisfy all of the above facts. Amongst his well selected Stock will be found a choice assortment of French black and coloured Glacie Silks. French all wool Plaids, new styles for Dresses. French Merinos, Cobourgs, DeLaines, and Cashmeres from 6d. a yard upwards. Black and Coloured Silk Velvets. Print Dresses, newest styles, 2s.3d. upwards. A rich assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons. An assortment of new Fringes, for Cloaks and Dresses, in every style, Hosiery all sizes, Gloves etc. Carpeting and Drugget from 1s.3d. upwards. A large assortment of Flannels and Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres. An immense assortment of Polkas, 2s. upwards. French Paisley Long Shawls from 20s. upwards. And a complete stock of every article in the above line, much too numerous to mention in an advertisement, WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF LOW FOR CASH ONLY, at Wm. Kelly's Stores, opposite the Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 14

☞ To the Ladies of Belleville, and Surrounding Country!
W. KELLY has just received by express, several cases of Rich French Silks, all colors, in Brocade, Moire Antiques, plain and checked Glacies, which having been purchased for Cash at half their value,

Will be sold at once without reserve at a sacrifice.

Among them will be found some of the richest Silks for Wedding, Walking, and Evening Dresses ever brought here.

Ladies wishing to have a Rich Silk at half its value, will please give an early call, as they will be sold immediately.

Also, a choice lot of black and coloured Silk Velvets.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1855. 13

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, in pursuance of certain powers contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Third day of November, 1855, and made between WILLIAM D. HART, of the Township of Hungerford, and County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, ALMIRA HART, of the same place, his wife, of the second part, and the undersigned of the third part, proceed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, on Thursday, the Thirty-First day of January next, all that parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Village of Tweed, in the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, and being Lot Number Eighty-five as laid down upon a plan of Lots made by JOHN EMERSON, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, for one JAMES JAMIESON, and which plan was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the Twenty-second day of October, 1851, and which said Lot is part of Lot number Eleven, in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Hungerford.

WILLIAM AITKEN, JR.
Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1855. 14

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.
Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

BY-LAW No. 69.
*A By-Law to provide for the rate of Sewerage to be charged by the Town of Belleville.*

Passed 19th December, 1855.

WHEREAS the Town Council, at the request of certain parties, constructed certain Sewers at great cost to the Town, and it is now essential to make provision for paying for the same,

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Belleville, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that the rent to be charged yearly for the sum of Seventy-five Pounds per annum, in addition to the frontage per foot, provided for in the foregoing section.

Be it further enacted, that the following shall be the mode of ascertaining the frontage, that is to say, Where there is but one frontage, then the whole frontage shall be charged. Where there are two frontages, then both shall be added together, and the party shall pay for one half of the whole.

B. F. DAVY, *Chairman.*
R. M. ROY, *C. M. C.* 18

Fresh Groceries!
JUST Received a complete assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS, at W. KELLY'S Grocery Store, which will be sold LOW for CASH ONLY.

Fine Bright Sugar selling much below the Market Price.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, at W. Kelly's Dry Goods Store, several cases of

New Style Long Wool Scarfs,

Selling off cheap. 16

NOTICE.
THE Stock Books of the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company will now shortly be closed, and those persons wishing to obtain a portion of the Stock had better make early application to the Agent.

F. McANNANY.
Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15.6

GEORGE W. LESTER,
Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,
WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st prox., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

OFFICE on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Ross & Bell, | E. Murney, Esq., M.P.P, |
| B. F. Davy, Esq, | W. P. Wilson, Esq, |
| Gillespie & Co., | Jas. Lister, Esq., M.D. |
| W. Hope, Esq., M.D. | C. G. Le Vesconte, |
| James Glass, Esq., | Q. Macnider, Esq. |

IN STIRLING.
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,
THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS,*" upon which is erected a splendid

Two Story Brick Building,

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN M. WARD.
Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

NEW
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,
*OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,*
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
JAMES FLEMING
BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hands good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

TOYS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Belleville and the country adjoining, that he has opened a large assortment of *Toys and Fancy Goods, Paper, &c.*, in the Building formerly owned by Peter Robertson Esq., Front St., Belleville, and which he will sell at low prices for cash.

WM. HARRISON.
December, 1855. 16

Belleville Book Store.
CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1856. Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s.3d. The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm-buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by

E. DUFF & Co.
Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 13

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the eighth instalment of ten per cent on the Capital Stock of the Belleville Gas Company, has this day been called in by the Trustees of the said "Belleville Gas Company," and made payable at their office in Belleville, to the Secretary of the said Company on Saturday, the second day of February, 1856.

C. G. LEVESCONTE,
*President.*
Belleville, 20th November, 1855. 16

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING composed of West half of Lot No. 5, in the 10th concessions of Hungerford, and occupied at present by James G. Downing. The farm is of the best quality of Land, with 80 acres cleared, and a new Frame House and Barn erected thereon.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can do so by paying £150 down, the balance of the purchase money will be extended for a term of years.

Apply to
Wm. B. LAUDER.
Belleville, Dec. 13, 1855. 17 4

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS, FOR THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE.
P. O'NEILL takes leave respectfully to inform Country Store Keepers, that his Very Large Purchases for the
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS,
ARE NOW ARRIVED, AND ON VIEW.
From his constant connection with the English, French, Irish, German, and other European Markets, and having

*A Large Capital at Command!*

He is enabled to sell on Better Terms than the Montreal Houses.

He will be happy to show the Stock to the Trade. An early visit will prove advantageous, as the most select and richest styles of goods can thus be had, of which there is a most extensive supply. Terms will be found Liberal.

Belleville, November 7th, 1855. 11

IMMENSE ARRIVALS
OF
*Fall and Winter Dry Goods,*
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.*
P. O'NEILL,
PROPRIETOR.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

*Plain Figures upon every Article,*

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency.

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gaff Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.
SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.
WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.
HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Plumes, &c.
MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.
THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Drugets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c.
THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.
MUFFERS, SCARFS, Stocks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Brooms, Umbrellas, &c.
PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!*

NO SECOND PRICE.
Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 15

*The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville!*
GRANT
EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the
BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,
a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

THAT NO MAN

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

Cheapest Store ever Opened here!

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Good. Every article is as usual marked in

PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,

and none, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

GRANT'S
Front Street, Belleville.
12

*Small Profits and Quick Returns!*
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY
CINQ-MARS & Co.
JUST OPENED BY
S. CRAWFORD & CO.
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Belleville, and surrounding country, that they have opened an extensive and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of a large assortment of the most fashionable descriptions of DRESS GOODS, in
Cashmeres, Delaines, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Wool and Silk plaids, Prints, &c.; Silks, Satins and Satin Turks; Brochie, Wool, Plaid, Indiana and Long Shawls; Handkerchiefs &c.; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Muslins, Laces, &c.; Fine Broad cloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Petlair cloths; Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Towellings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, and Factory Cottons,
Together with many other kinds of Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description suited for the present and coming Season.
N. B.—As we sell for Cash only, DECIDED BARGAINS will be given.
S. CRAWFORD & Co.
Belleville, November, 1855. 13

How to Wash Windows.—The nicest article for washing windows, is a deerskin, as it prevents some oil to adhere to the glass and make it look as if washed with feathers. There is no need of anything larger than a hand-basin for washing windows. This great splashing some people make in the exercise of their art is entirely useless, and is, moreover deleterious.—When the water is permitted to run in great quantities over the glass, it dissolves the putty and soon loosens the panes from their sitting, and also strains the glass.—Two pieces of wash-leather and a bowl of suds are all that are necessary. Wipe the glass first with the wet cloth or leather, and give it become dry with the clean cloth, and then it will look clear and far more so than if rinsed in a pail of water.

An Appropriate Prayer.—A miserly church member becoming excited by a sudden burst of eloquence from the minister, clapped his hands and shouted out—"Thank God for a free Gospel! Twenty-five years have I been a church member, and it has not cost me as many copers!" "And may the Lord forgive your stingy soul!" exclaimed the preacher.

☞ The modest woman who gave the "withering look" to Captain Jonathan, because he talked of his vessel *hugging the shore*, has again had her sensibilities shocked by the naked condition of the trees. While they were being stripped she retired to her room for a season of meditation. She will make her appearance on Christmas eve if the children won't say anything of stockings!

Edward Everett, LL. D., late Secretary of State of the U. S., Minister to England, President of Harvard University, Governor of Massachusetts, Senator of the United States, has finally attained far higher dignity than any of these, in becoming a member of the editorial corps. He will hereafter edit the North American Review.

☞ Bayard Taylor, the discoverer of the celebrated Grayson Sulphur Springs, in Carroll County, Va., died recently at the advanced age of 108 years.

## BY-LAW

OF THE TRENT AND FRANKFORD ROAD COMPANY, TO REGULATE THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORS.

THE Annual Election of Directors shall take place at Trenton, at such place as the President for the time being shall direct, on the second Monday of January in each and every year, at the hour of half past two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; and in case of any Poll being demanded, it shall be taken immediately the Secretary (or in his absence some other person nominated by the President or Chairman) acting as Clerk; and the votes of such Stockholders as are present shall be recorded according to the number of Shares held by each for the candidate or candidates he may designate; and in case of absent shareholders, each one may send a proxy under his or her hand and seal, authorizing any other shareholder to vote for him or her, whose vote shall in such case be held as the vote or votes of the absentees whose proxy he or she held; and that the President do cause the Secretary to have this By-Law published in some newspaper in the County, together with a notice of the time and place for the reception of the accounts and election of Directors.

JOHN BROOKS CROWE, *President.*

JOHN SMITH, *Secretary.*

## IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE BY-LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Trent and Frankford Road Company will be held at the House of Mr. Jeremiah Simmons, Trenton, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the last year's proceedings of the Company, and also for choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN BROOKS CROWE, *President.*

JOHN SMITH, *Secretary.*

Trenton, Dec. 6th, 1855. 16.4

## New Establishment.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4**, Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frock, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Gravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.

Belleville, October, 1855. 9

## FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

## JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

*Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey.) Mink and Martin, Caps, Boas, Gauntletts, Mitts, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.*

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of batting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1855.

## JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, HIS

WINTER STOCK

—OF—

## GROCERIES,

CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel,
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Boxes Sperm Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candies,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Curry Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Cream Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 dox Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

## CANTON TEA STORE,

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

## ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.

*PREPARED by LYMAN & Co., MONTREAL.*

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Elliot's Dentrifice.—It would be sufficient recommendation to know that the above dentifrice has the sanction of one so distinguished in every department of the dental art as our neighbor, Dr. Elliot; but having purchased a powder for some time, we are happy in being able to testify to its superiority as a cleanser of the teeth, and as possessing in an eminent degree all those qualities for which we look in an article of the kind. We recommend all those who desire a fine pearly set of teeth and healthy gums, to try Elliot's Dentifrice.—*Montreal Gazette.*

E. CHANDLER,
*Agent, Belleville.*

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 15-6m

## QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,

TO SEE THE NEW

## HARDWARE STORE,

IN THE

## Victoria Buildings!

## M. GILLEN,

LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL, HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE,

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

## P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

*ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.*

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

John W. Tate Esq., *Civil Engineer.*
G. Benjamin Esq., *Warden Co. Hastings.*
John O'Hare Esq., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. Davy Esq.
Billa Flint Esq. *M. P. P.*
W. Seaby Esq., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. Ponton Esq., *Registrar.*
Messrs. Ross & Bell, *Barristers.*
Lewis Wallbridge Esq., *Barrister.*
F. V. Elmore Esq., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 5

## REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!!!

*IN FOREST PLANTS.*

DR. HALSEY, of New York, has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced two remedies which cure the worst forms of disease.

The virtues of five of these plants he obtains in the form of extracts, so pure and concentrated, as to take the place of the dried roots to which no one of the extracts. It is then prepared for use in the form of Pills, which are called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.*

The other remedy is produced from the virtues of seven plants, by a process of his own invention. This is called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.* (it being a wine produced from medicinal plants of the forest, a thing never before accomplished.)

*THE FOREST PILLS.*

There are three things peculiar to these Pills which are claimed:

1st. They never gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *drugs* or *minerals*, but that they have the pure virtues of the plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2d. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy ceases, the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are got out of the system.

3d. Purge is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

It is the fear of severe and griping purgatives, such drugs give pain and weakness, without cleansing the blood; besides, they injure the tone of the stomach and bowels. My principle is, the more weaken the system; the stronger the vital functions the more power have they to throw off disease when assisted by a really good medicine. The efficacy in curing diseases of the blood and other complaints is certain, and in some cases to which I have been eye-witness, their cures have been almost miraculous.

*THE FOREST WINE.*

The medicinal properties of the Forest Wine are different from those of the Pills, but the efficacy of each remedy harmonizes together; and in the cure of some disorders one remedy is as important to the other, as water and food are to our existence. I have given out in the following diseases some of the cases which require only the Pills, and other cases which require only the Wine; and some of the cases where they both the Wine and the Pills.

One purgative dose of the Forest Pills is warranted to cure any bilious disorder or any complaint arising from foul stomach and morbid condition of the bowels.

One or two purgative doses will cure fevers.

One bottle of the Wine and a bottle of Wine is warranted to break up the most severe coughs, colds and pain in the breast, I have never tried my remedy on the most advanced stages of consumption, and cannot warrant them to cure it; but give a bottle of Wine for cough, and pain in the breast, these remedies cure sooner than everything I ever know or heard of.

The Forest Remedies give immediate relief in dyspepsia and indigestion, and one or two doses of the Pills are warranted to cure the most severe cases of this distressing complaint.

The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular; some of the most distressing cases I ever saw have been cured by them in 10 or 12 days' time, while some other cases it took nearly three months before the complaint yielded to the efficacy of the remedies. This sometimes may be owing to a broken down constitution, but more frequently to some narcotic drug taken at some former period, for I have always noticed it took longer to have such cases who had taken mercury and other poisonous drugs.

*Ague and Fever, or Chills.*

The Forest Remedies are the best cure in the world for ague and Fever. One or two doses of the Pills and less than a bottle of the Wine is warranted to cure the ague and cure the patient, but the directions which accompany the Remedies should be adhered to.—I have had some ague and fever patients who were very much bloated and limbs badly swollen from the effects of medicine containing quinine. No bad effects ever follow the cure by the Forest Remedies. The fact is, I have had some proof for my remedies to counteract the effects of quinine, even after they had got rid of the ague.

*Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor.*

I have never witnessed anything so certain and complete as the Forest Remedies in the cure of these complaints. They all arise from the common cause—foul blood.

Female obstructions, produced from bad colds or weekly constitutions, a few doses of the Forest Wine is warranted to cure the most distressing form of these complaints; and if the Wine be followed up for a few weeks, then difficulties will not occur. The Wine exactly suits the female constitution, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health.

*Debility, Emaciation, Night Sweats, and a weakly state of the Constitution.*

The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints, one to three bottles cure the worst cases of the use of the Pills; but when the complaint is accompanied with some other disorder the Pills also will be required.

Reader! It should be understood that these Remedies are not made of drugs kept by druggists, as all other medicines are, but that they are produced from the medicinal virtues of certain plants which nourish and purify the blood as food does the body. I will mention, for example, three of these plants which are well known, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla, the virtues are found in the roots, and these virtues are ten times more effective than those I have named, and were it not medicinal, would be known the secret discovery, which I place great value on, I would not hesitate to make mention. Suffice it to say that the efficacy of one of them was discovered by its cure of a horrible case of scrofula, in ten days' time.

Reader! if wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 66 Walker St., New York, and sold by druggists generally.—In Belleville, Ross & Co., and E. Chandler. Shannonville, Y. Wallbridge. Tyrone, C. Haight. Cheapside & S. Clare, Bath, M. T. Rogers; Newburgh, Allen Colon. 2

## DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. T. J. HIGGINS, having just returned from the City of New York with a splendid assortment of DAGUERREAN GOODS, avails himself of this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Belleville and community for the liberal patronage he has received since he has been in the Daguerreotype business, and would further say that he has secured the services of one of the best Artists in the United States, and that he shall spare no expense in having the best Gallery in Canada. Come one, come all, and get them for your family pictures; relations at a distance can then be in getting your Daguerreotypes taken and send them to your friends; your relations at a distance can then choose from as you can choose from as you can find in the City of New York, from $1 50 to $3 a picture. Ladies and Gents, we can please you all—call and see—it will not take you a minute only.

To Dealers and Operators I would say that I will furnish you Daguerreotype Stock, as cheap as you can purchase in America. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Send in your orders for Apparatus furnished. A new and splendid assortment of Locketts, Jewelry, &c.

You will find my rooms in Harrison's Buildings, Front Street.

THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, 11th July, 1855. 66

## GOOD MEDICINES.

IT IS estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its wonderful cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumption heretofore attributed to Colds. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood first for its impurities. Purge the stomach, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstruction. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body from the sick to decay. But the disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the surrounding statements of those who have been Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1.00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ma., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 12-3

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, 37 Just Pateriol and For Sale at this Office.

## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES,

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

*Not a particle of Mercury in it!*

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing many of the most obstinate and virulent forms of disease that mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no Medical discovery ever was known so uniformly successful in curing Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the all of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the Blood is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great Seat of Life, have been relieved and cured without a single failure, out of the thousands who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least possible hesitation.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen from the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, from actual personal observation of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves too conclusively, that it is really a valuable medical agent. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the druggists generally, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. Le Vesconte. 9 Belleville.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

*RAWDON.*

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot ½ in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

*HUNGERFORD.*

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

*SIDNEY.*

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do

East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

*HUNTINGDON.*

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

*BRIGHTON.*

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con'n of Brighton, 100 acres, known as the *'Simpson Farm,'* a very valuable property situate about two miles from Brighton Village, on the Lake shore, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and having dwelling house, large and convenient out farm buildings thereon. One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

*CRAMAHE.*

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S. W. ¼ of 13 in 2nd do

*PERCY.*

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

*RICHMOND.*

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do

*TRENTON.*—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Watertown, Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

*MARMORA.*—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

*BELLEVILLE.*—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to

ROSS & BELL.

January, 1855. 21

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit, } of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court against the lands and tenements of Charles Pringle and to me directed, at the suit of Alexander Campbell, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 28 upon John J. Haslett's survey for Edmund Murney Esq. in the town of Belleville, being part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow; all of which property, or the interest of the said Charles Pringle in and to the same, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the First day of March 1856, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
13th Oct'r, 1855. } 8

## JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

to which the Subscriber begs an Inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a large Stock of Furs and French Artificial Flowers.

W. P. WILSON.

Belleville, Oct. 25, 1855. 9

## NEW ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

## DEAN'S CORNER DRUG STORE!!

FRESH Pientagonet and Congress Waters, also Soda Waters from the fountain with a choice variety of Syrups.

TOILET.

Just opened a select assortment of Perfumes, viz:

*Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,*
*Lubins Extract Jockey Club,*
*Patchouly, Musk, Rose &c., &c.,*
*Genuine German & Jean Maria Farina Cologne Waters.*
*Sunflower Oil, Honey, Almond, Transparent & Genuine brown Windsor Soaps,*
*Cold Cream, Almond Cream, &c., &c.*

FOR THE TEETH.

*Wright's Strawberry Tooth Wash,*
" *Odontine* " *Paste,*
" *Rose* " " *Wash,*
" *Charcoal* " " *Powder,*
*Comporated Chalk Tooth Powder,*
" *Orris* " " *Wash.*

*And a select assortment of Tooth Brushes.*

FOR THE HAIR.

*Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,*
*Noble's Hair Gloss,*
*Oriental do*
*Lall's Castellane,*
*Lyon's Katharion,*
*Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil,*
*Barry's Tricopherous,*
*Jules Havel's Hair Restorative,*
*Crystalline Pomatum,*
*Ox Marrow do*
*Rough & Ready do*
*Genuine and Canadian Bear & Rose Oils,*
*Venetian Hair Dye,*
*Hair Brushes, &c., &c.*

*At the CORNER DRUG STORE,*
*No. 1, HAMBLY'S BLOCK.*

JOHN G. DEANS.

*Belleville, August 15th, 1855.* 51

## DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

## GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fullness,
Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is now more and universal extolled than has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country informers, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

Central Bridge, Schoharie co., N.Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir,—A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to his house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, he now, at his request, gives him the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, a great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

Irving Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

Brockport, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb, 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. FEISTER says:

New Berlin, N.Y. Oct. 5. 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

Dr. SAM'L R. CLARK says:

Oswego, Oswego co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.—"On receipt of this, please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as those Bitters do. For sale in any district, you must be the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN F. TRACY says:

Buffalo, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully had at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C. G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of the Law, under the name and Firm of O'Hare & Carman.

Office over A. Stewart's Store, opposite the Victoria Buildings.

JOHN O'HARE,
RUFUS CARMAN.

Belleville, 5th March, 1855. 31

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

## READY MADE CLOTHING!

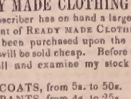
THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

## JOHN LEWIS,



Hastings Commercial Buildings,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Axes, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware Chains, castors, candlesticks, chisels, cutlery Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars, Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth, Files, fry pans, fire irons, flints, fenders, Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware, Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples, Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, & Kniveys and forks, keys, key rings, kettles, Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c. Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars, Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c. Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox bulls, ovens, Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware, Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone, Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c. Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns, Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers, Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21

## PARK LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms his Park Lot, containing Five Acres, situate in the immediate vicinity of Hagen's Corners, and on the South of the Plank Road. Its situation is admirably adapted for Village Lots, or for the private residence of a Merchant,—for either of which purposes the subscriber is willing to dispose of it. Particulars of his terms,—which will be found most liberal,—may be obtained at the *Chronicle* Office, or at Mr. Jas. S. Cadwell's, Belleville.

HENRY H. BULLEN.

Belleville, 13th August, 1855. 51

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } B. R.
To Wit, }

Stephen Miles Casey, Plaintiff,

vs.

David Allan, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which lands or the right, title, and interest of the said David Allan in and to the same, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 23rd day of February 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon:

Lot No. 17 in the 5th concession, 100 acres
" 22 in the 12th do. 100 do.
" 19 in the 13th do. 200 do.
" 22 in the 2nd do. 100 do.
in the Township of Rawdon, and
Lot No. 31 in the 1st concession of the Township of Marmora, 200 acres.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
13th Oct'r, 1855. } 8

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR

Wheat, Butter,
Rye, Cheese,
Oats, Lard,
Pease, Eggs,
Beans, Pork,
Corn, Potatoes,
Barley, Onions,
Buckwheat, Turnips,
Apples, Pears,
Peaches, Plums, &c.

And for sale at the Store of the undersigned,

Flour, Butter,
Bran, Cheese,
Shorts, Lard,
Cracked Feed, Eggs,
Corn Meal, Pork,
Oat Meal, Potatoes,
Pease, Onions,
Oats, Turnips,
Barley, Buckwheat, and Flour.

JAMES EVES, Jr.

Belleville, Oct'r 14th, 1855. 8

## WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Watch and Clock Maker,

*OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,*

Front St, Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber calls on all who are in any way indebted to him for the immediate payment of the same, otherwise costs will be made.

D. C. CURTIS.

Belleville, 9th August, 1855. 50-6m

*Piano Forte Tuner.*

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 23

## AYER'S

## CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They cleanse the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints whom they will be found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as may more the bowels to Easy. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Pilles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No purge can feel well while there is a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, generally relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always aggravated by it, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, headache, and uneasiness of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget to take a dose.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and ill health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These medicines will not produce pain in the system. Don't wear those and their kindred diseases any longer when a cure is at hand.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to mock the skill of the faculty, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients who have long been afflicted with a foul sore should purge yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the blood, because your system wants cleansing.

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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856. NO. 20.



The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

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## Poet's Corner.

### The Little Boy that Died.

[Dr. Chalmers is said to be the author of this beautiful poem, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved:]

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And midnight hour is near;
And the fagot's crack, and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide,
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my Father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son,
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played,
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers have all decayed;
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our soul shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

## ANOTHER MULROONEY STORY,

OR

### How Peter bothered the Lawyers.

BY SYLVANUS URBAD, THE YOUNGER.

What it was that took me into the court-room of T———, whether unpleasant business or ignoble curiosity, need not be known, even unto you, dear reader. The only fact I wish you to understand is, that I was there, and while there, it became my fortune to meet once again with my old acquaintance, Peter Mulrooney.

When I entered the court-room, there was quite a mixture of oval Irish and round German faces outside of the iron railing which forms the barrier to encroachments upon the dignity of the bar; and, judging from the broken heads and blackened eyes exhibited by many of the spectators, it was not difficult to surmise that the occasion which had brought them together was to obtain the plaster of the law for wounds which had lately been received by one of those spirited rows which warm up so delightfully the old Celtic heart.

But let me describe the scene. Within the railing, and running from it at right angles, were some seven or eight benches, crowded with quite a respectable number of witnesses, consisting of a delicate sprinkling of all nations. Parallel to the benches, but on the opposite side of the court room, on elevated seats, sat the terrible jury. The central space was occupied by a fair mahogany table, covered with green cloth, around which were seated quite a number of daintily dressed gentlemen, who applied themselves attorneys-at-law. Seated in the centre and rear, on an elevated platform, denominating the humbler desk of the clerk, were a couple of grave elderly gentlemen, with keen eyes and placid faces, whose posts of honor indicated the judicial nature of their functions.

The case, which was already up for hearing, was, as I expected, one of assault and battery. The facts, as they were dimly elicited, appear to have been as follows:

The Irish, who were the defendants, had, some short time previous, been invited to wake one Mr. McShane, at a short distance in the country, while, on the same evening, the Germans had been out dancing at one of their customary festive balls. Those two parties returning homewards somewhere in the small hours, met; and meeting, fought; but who began the affray, seemed only for the prosecution, the philosopher's stone.

Just as I entered, the counsel for the defence was in the act of examining a slip of paper. Presently he said to the clerk: 'Call Peter Mulrooney, if you please!'

'What do you expect to prove by him?' said the sweet-toned lady for the prosecution.

'A great deal that may take you by surprise,' responded the other with a smile.

'Ah, I dare say,' said the prosecuting attorney, whom we shall call Mr. Bibulous. 'I dare say, these Irish always hang together.'

'Speak your sentiments more plainly,' said the other with a laugh; 'perhaps you would rather they should hang together.'

'I don't know,' said Bibulous, who, being of opposite politics to the Irish party in T———, regarded them with no little aversion.

'Peter Mulrooney,' cried the clerk.

'Peter Mul-rooney!' exclaimed the stentorian crier.

There was no answer beyond a quick shuffling of feet, and an eager whispering, in which a touch of the brogue predominated.

'*Si-lence!*' shouted the crier. And then he called out again at the top of his voice 'Peter Mul-rooney!'

'Whist! ye Omadon!' said Peter, who had all this time been standing quietly by the side of the other. 'Sure, an I'm not a little gossoon lost in a crowd, there's no nade to bellow afther me like a great bull calf.'

'Why didn't you answer then?' said the crier, surlily.

'Arrah, beither manners to ye!' retorted Peter. 'Would I be afther disturbin' their honors in that dirty way; an' I a gintleman of standin', and a tacher of the dacencies?'

'You swear, Mr. Mulrooney?' said the clerk proffering the book.

'Do you take me for a haythen?' said Peter indignantly. 'Sure it's not respectful to swear in a court of justice'

"But you must swear,' said the clerk sharply.

'Did ye'r honors iver hear the likes o' that!' said Peter, appealing to the bench. 'A christian man, an' a dacent lookin' man, too, barrin' he has lost his crop of hair intirely—an' put on a sthrange lookin' thatch—the clerk wore a wig—to make me vulgarously an' feloniously swear before the face of yer honors, an' the gintlemen of the jury, an' the gintlemen at the bar. Oh! but the vartue in me won't let me do that same.'

'Mulrooney,' said one of the judges, striving to repress the quivering about the muscles of the lips—his associate was stuffing a white handkerchief into his mouth—'Mulrooney, you must be aware that it is always necessary for a witness to take an oath before he can be permitted to give evidence at the bar.'

'Sure, sir, I know,' said Peter, innocently.

'That is what the clerk requires of you,' continued the judge, who added, with a faint attempt at gravity; 'you will also recollect that it is our duty to commit any one to prison for contemptuous behaviour in court.

'Long life to ye'r honor,' said Peter, 'sorra bit I'll disgrace meself by hurtin' the feelins' of any respectable gray-haired gintleman like yourself, or ye'r honor's brother yonder who is astru' his white handkecher to stop the hunger pain.—Deed sir, I'd take great shame to meself if I did.'

'Swear him!' said the judge, nodding hastily to the clerk, and sinking back in his well cushioned seat.

'Now, Mr. Mulrooney,' said the counsel for his friends, 'tell us what you know about this affair.'

Peter's story is a perfect rigmarole. He had been to his friend McShane's wake—he had returned from it—his friends got into trouble with the Germans, but as to how the affray commenced his memory, clear enough before, became suddenly very hazy. All he could recollect was, that sundry of the Irish being soundly pummelled by the Germans, pummelled quite as soundly their antagonists in return.

The cross-examination now commenced, and as Peter caught up and repelled every move of the keen witted attorney, the contest between cultivated sharpness and native shrewdness, became gradually very exciting.

'Well, Mr. Mulrooney,' said the attorney, 'you say you left home in the evening, to assist in observing this national custom of yours. About what time in the evening?'

'Deed, sir,' replied Peter with the utmost simplicity, 'but that bates me to say. 'Twas betwixt and betwane sun-down and moon-rise.'

'You are at least sure of that. I suppose,' said the attorney quickly.

'Och, by the powers. That I am,' said Peter, with a keen twinkle of the eye.

'Have you an almanac, Mr. Clerk; pray see at what time the sun set and the moon rose on the eighth of April last?'

'Sun set on the eighth of April,' drawled the clerk in his usual nasal tone, 'at twenty-four minutes past six: moon rose at thirty-seven minutes past eleven?'

There was a sudden roar throughout the Court like the surge of waves upon the sea beach; the face of the prosecuting attorney flushed crimson, while Peter Mulrooney looked the very picture of unconscious innocence.

'You must speak to the point, witness,' said the judge, with all the sharpness he could command. 'Your answer is impertinent.'

'Troth, ye'r honor,' said Peter respectfully, 'it's sorra I am for that. Sure, 'tis the truth I'm tellin' by vartue of me oath.'

'What o'clock in the evening was it, sir?' said the prosecuting attorney, whose red nose was now getting fiery.

'Sorra bit I know,' said Peter.

'Think, fix upon some daily occurrence for your guide, and tell the jury if it was before or after.'

'Oh!' said Peter, after apparently reflecting a little, 'it was after tay.'

'Ah, now we shall get at it!' said Mr. Bibulous triumphantly. 'It was after tea, you say. Well, sir, at what hour do you usually take tea?'

'That depends upon convanience,' said Peter, with an air of the most profound thought. 'Sometimes wo have tay for dinner, and sometimes we have dinner for tay.'

The attorney looked vexed. 'I want to know your usual hour for taking the evening meal we call tea. Is it four, five, six, seven, or eight o'clock?'

'Yes, sir, that's the thruth!' said Peter, nodding his head.

'Which of those hours?' said the attorney sharply.

'If it 'ud be plasing ye not to be afther bothering a poor boy, I'd be thankful,' said Peter. 'It's little I know about the one hour or the other, we dhrive the tay time up and down the night so.'

The attorney bit his lips—'Are you married, sir?' said he.

'Oh, but that does be bothering me entirely. Sure I think so.'

'What! don't you know whether you are married or not!'

'Aisy—aisy, if you plase—sure 'tis a troublesome question to answer, any way, an' that's no lie. Mathress Biddy Connoly counted an' married me wanst; but it strikes me I must be a widdy now.'

'A widower, you mean, I suppose.—Your wife is dead then!'

'Who, Biddy Connoly? Troth, sir, it's my sarious opinion the fat ould woman is presarvin' herself for another husband twenty years forenent us.'

'You are divorced, are you?' said the attorney, looking significantly at the jury, as much as to say 'Ha! ha! here's a pretty witness for you!'

'Divorced! not a bit of it,' said Peter, quietly.

'Separated then?'

'That's it,' said Peter, and then bursting out in a low, rich laugh, he added, 'Oh, by the mortial, but it was glad I was when Michael Connoly came back from his shipwreck, and aised me shoulders of the mathrimonial desaver.'

'When you reached the house of the late McShane, what did you and your party do?'

'Wint in, sir!' said Peter, with the utmost simplicity.

'What next?'

'Gave Dennis McShane as dacent a wake as ever was seen out of ould Ireland.'

'Now, Mr. Mulrooney, you have told us you were present when this riot took place. I wish you to state distinctly who began it?'

'I'd like to know, av it plase ye,' said Peter, humbly, as he smoothed the crown of his hat, 'I'd like to know av a wise, and understanding jintleman like yourself, if ye can tell me when two dark clouds come togither an' strike lightning, which of the two sthruck first?'

'This is no answer. Clouds cannot be compared with two parties of drunken men.'

'I think the answer quite pertinent,' said the attorney for the defence, with a smile; 'for both clouds and men appear to have been charged with the fluid.'

'Ah, ha!' said Mr. Bibulous, nodding significantly at Peter, 'ah, ha! the man is no fool, I see!'

'I'd be sorry to contradict your experience,' said Peter, smoothly; 'an' be sure I'd like to return the compliment, but for the vartue of me oath!'

'What kind of a piece of road was it where this affray took place,' said the attorney, angrily; 'was it straight or crooked?'

'Natherally it was as straight and purty a piece of road as ye'd like to look at; but circumstantially, it was as crooked as a gintleman that has lost his temper,' said Peter.

'How do you make that out?'

'Sure it was the liquor that made the difference.'

'Oh! then, you confess to your party having been drunk.'

'It's my serious opinion that it was them Garmens that was batin' about like a wreck at say; and that my frinds behaved themselves like dacent people, but it's not nisy to say.'

'When you were at McShane's did you eat and drink?'

'Sure, sir; what did we go there for? Would ye have us starvin' wid the hunger, on an occasion the likes of that!

'Certainly not—of course, certainly not. Now please to tell the jury what the refreshments consisted of?'

'Lashin's of atin' and drinkin', said Peter, boldly.

'Never mind the eating; what kind of drink had you?'

'Poteen!' said Peter, 'wid the thrue flavour of the pots about it.'

'Poteen!' said the lawyer, as if affecting ignorance of the liquor. 'Pray, Mr. Mulrooney, will you oblige me by explaining what poteen is?'

'Arrah,' said Peter, slyly casting his eyes at the rubicund nose of his questioner, 'as if ye didn't know!'

The prosecuting attorney, with his obnoxious nasal organ growing redder and redder, turned to the bench and gesticulated vehemently. What he said could not be heard amid the storm of laughter.

'Silence,' shouted the crier.

'Witness,' said the judge, absolutely snorting in the effort to maintain a becoming gravity. 'Witness, this cannot be allowed any longer. What is the reason you never direct reply to the questioner? Answer him; he must be answered.'

'Troth, sir, I'll do that thing. The raison? Sure I supposed it was makin' fun of me he was.'

'Why should you suppose that?' said the attorney, fiercely.

'Bekase, as I looked at your Vesuvious of a nose, I thought you must be well acquainted with the crater.'

The judges fell back and exploded; the prosecuting attorney sunk into a chair as if a ten pound shot had fallen suddenly upon his head; the auditors were almost purple in the face; and there stood Peter, looking all about him with a sort of inquiring wonder upon his face, as if utterly unconscious of any cause for such a noisy outbreak.

'Have you done with the witness?' inquired the counsel for the defence.

'Let him go,' said the attorney sharply; 'I can do nothing with him.'

Peter's eyes now fairly twinkled. As he left the box, he threw down the corners of his mouth with the most sovereign contempt.

'Augh!' he muttered. 'It 'ud take a dozen little red nosed men to beat Peither Mulrooney, aither with the tongue or the shilelah, I does be thinkin.'

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A BRIEF AND TRUE REPORT.—The following is a short hand report of the proceedings of Congress for the past two weeks:—

*House*—The House has done nothing.

*Senate*—The Senate has helped the House.

BARBADOES.—The Barbadoes *West Indian* of Oct. 9th has the following remarks on Mr. Hincks' appointment to the Governorship of that Island:—

"The appointment of Mr. Hincks to succeed Sir W. Colebrooke has been well received in England by the West Indians. We may say the same of the appointment in Barbadoes. People here are glad they are to have a man of tried abilities and experience to direct their affairs, and not an officer of the army, who is only acquainted with men in the character of soldiers, whose chief virtue is obedience to orders. Mr. Hincks, they hope, will be able to enlighten Ministers on the relative position of the British North American Provinces and the West Indies, and to convince them it will be to their mutual benefit to exchange their productions with each other free of duty, or at least with as few restrictions upon their intercourse as possible. Perhaps he may be able to satisfy them that this can be done without affording any just complaints to any other parties. As he has done so much to develop the resources and wealth of Canada, and to improve the condition of its inhabitants, we hope that when he comes to these Islands, he may find out a means of doing some good for them likewise. At present, we are sadly off for a wise and economical government. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Iobago, Barbadoes,—all of them with a bankrupt treasury, expenditure in excess of the revenue, heavy taxes, and the authorities at their wits' end to devise new modes of taxation. In Barbadoes we are to have a loan for £15,000, in addition to £9,000 already owing the Bank. A member of the Legislative Assembly proposes to make the loan at once £25,000, to meet all liabilities. We are also to have an excise duty on Rum, a license on tobacco shops, and an increased license on Spirit shops. Sir W. Colebrooke leaves the Island in debt some £20,000, and to his successor the task of getting us out of the quagmire. The proposed new taxes are to fall upon the working classes; they are to make up the deficiencies of revenue—the labour, the industry, and the poverty of the Island, which are called upon to take their share of the burthen, the shoulders of the other classes being so heavily weighed that they can bear no more."

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CALIFORNIA TREES.—A grove of immensely large trees has recently been discovered in California, in comparison with which, it is said, the largest trees in the old world are only like stunted shrubs. One of them is described as being 350 feet high and 107 feet in circumference. Several of them have been cut down partly out of curiosity; but the American press call upon Congress to protect them from wanton destruction. The N. Y. *Herald* in speaking of them says:—'These California monsters are, we doubt not, of the same genus, though perhaps not of the exact species, of the ancient cedars of Lebanon. The California grove is in about the same latitude, (4,500 feet above the sea,) and has the same climate as those mighty forests of the mountains of Lebanon, from which king Hiram supplied the timber for the building of Solomon's temple. Of these Lebanon forests, only some half dozen gnarled and shattered relics now remain near the summit of that lofty range; while in California we have a grove of the most magnificent specimens, coeval with Solomon and David. There they have stood, and have continued to grow, while kingdoms, empires, and dynasties have risen and disappeared; and there they stand, the living patriarchs of three thousand years! To those venerable giants, upon a basis of seventy years, the discovery of America was but an affair of yesterday, and the birth of our Saviour an incident of some forty years ago.'

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"The Canada Gazette contains 275 columns of sheriff's sales of lands for non-payment of taxes in Wellington, Leeds, Grenville, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Hastings, Lanark & Renfrew—some 2000 lots, and 250,000 acres. Lower Canada pays no land tax. Why?"

The above we clip from *Mackenzie's Message*. The office of Queen's Printer should be abolished. It is a useless and expensive sinecure. The insertion of Sheriff's Advertisements, Wild Land Taxes, &c., in the *Canada Gazette*, is not of the slightest possible utility, as none but a few officials in each County read the *Gazette*. The expense is worse than useless, and is a downright *robbery* of the people's money. The advertisements of Wild Land Taxes in the *Gazette* will cost the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, about £100, and not a dozen people in the two Counties see the *Gazette*.—The Queen's Printer pockets the money, and the hard-working yeomanry of the Counties have to pay it. It is high time that the system of publishing local advertisements in the Official *Gazette* was abolished—it is nothing but a gross fraud upon the public. Were the *Gazette* given out by contract, a great saving in the public expenditure would be effected. Will no liberal member of the House take action in the matter and endeavor to have the evil remedied? The County Councils ought to take the matter up, and memorialize the Government on the subject.—*Perth Courier.*

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On board the Cunard steamers, the Church service is read every Sunday morning. The master roll of the crew is called over and they attend to services. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors:

"Are you obliged to attend public worship?"

"Not exactly *obliged*, sir," replied Jack, "but we should lose our grog if we did'nt."

## England, According to the Thunderer.

According to the London *Times*, there is scarce a man of genius in England, in any of the arts, from the art of war down to the art of making iron railings. In one of its leaders, lamenting the dearth of eminent talent in Great Britain, once so fruitful of great men, that journal says:

"The great British nation is beginning at last to be conscious not only of some natural deficiencies, but even of a temporary obscuration of his powers. We have some good painters, even though they are finding their matches abroad, but for the rest—let us say! We want a Heavenscent General [a slur upon Gen. Simpson.] We want a poet [a fling at Tennyson].—We want a good historian—not a brilliant essayist [a sneer at Macauley], but a man who can write a compendious and classical history of England, or any other history. We want some endurable sermons [a sarcasm launched at the whole body of the British clergy]. If the pulpit just now has no luminaries to mention, on the other hand, the stage is not in its palmiest state. There died lately in distress a man who could compose some original airs; but at this moment it cannot be pretended that we have a single composer of extraordinary genius. Going lower, into those homely regions where Prince Albert loves to succor and elevate the soul of British art—in furniture, paper-hanging, ironwork, china, and almost everything that contributes to the decoration of our houses, we are still beaten by foreigners. *Apropos* of Birmingham, within these two years, two splendid mansions have been built in Piccadilly by millionaires, both with costly iron railings—the one, however, from abroad, the other evidently from some home foundry. The foreign railing is a work of art, the other is an iron railing, and no more."

## Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their offices, 65, Moorgate-street London, Sir Hotib, K. C. B., in the chair. The report stated that the net profits for the half year ending 30th September, amounted to £8,278 19s 7d, which, added to the sum brought forward from the last half yearly meeting, gave a balance to credit of revenue of £8,430 18s 8d. It was proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, less income tax, on the paid up capital of the company; to add, as directly by the bank charter of incorporation, one half of the excess of profits over 5 per cent, to the reserve fund, and to apply £250 to the redemption of the preliminary expenses, leaving a balance of £41 8s 10d to be carried forward. The reserve fund with the above addition would amount to £7,962 4s 5d. In consequence of paying out of the receipts of the half-year changes which by right belonged to the accounts of the year, and from other causes, there was a reduction from 8 to 7 per cent, in the dividend.—The prospects of the company were however satisfactory and encouraging. The report was adopted, and the dividends as recommended by the directors, declared.—*Wilmer and Smith, December 1.*

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DO YOU EAT PORK?—Physicians have just discovered that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. The *Gazette Medicale* asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; the pork butchers are peculiarly liable to it, and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted; in fact it turns out that a small parasite worm, called *cysticercus* (from two words signifying a small sect and a tail,) which much affects pork, no sooner reaches the stomach than, from the change of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well known tape worm; and the experiments of M. Kuchenmeister, of Zittoria, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond all contradiction. Pork eaters will please make a note.

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The Owen Sound *Times* says "Thomas Mooney, a boy between 12 and 14 years of age, son of Andrew Mooney, shot yesterday a young wolf, above the English Church in the town. Farmers will have to look after their sheep and young cattle." To this naturally suggests a little exercise in arithmetic—if a boy of 12 to 14 years could shoot a young wolf near the English Church, how many wolves could a man of 28 years shoot in all parts of the town?—Really Sydenham must be a delightful place to live in, when wolves stray up to the church doors. Our friend of the *Times* instead of advising farmers to look after their sheep, would do well to warn fond mothers among his townspeople to look after their young ones.

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AN EDITOR'S VALEDICTORY.—Editors are strange people. One of the fraternity out West, who appears to have become disgusted with the profession, assigns the following reasons for vacating his chair:—

"The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with the complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to be upon every given subject and can't remember having told a whole some truth without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

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CONUNDRUM.—Why is the Devil a perfect gentleman?

Because the "Imp of Darkness" can't be Imp-o'-light.—*Hertford Times.*

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NEWSPAPER MOTTO.—The Ashtey Minnesota *Independent* bears the following expressive motto at the head of its editorial columns:—"If right, we pitch in—if wrong, we don't." That is certainly a very definite platform of principle.

## THE FALL OF KARS.

*From the Morning Post.*

We pledge ourselves as to the authenticity of the intelligence respecting the capitulation of Kars. We were perfectly correct in stating that General Kmety, the commander of Kars, had, with another officer, effected his escape through the Russian outposts to Erzerum, and that thence intelligence has been received from him. General Kmety states that before he left, General Williams had despatched a flag of truce to General Mouravieff offering terms of capitulation. That Kars is in possession of the Russians there can be no doubt. That the brave Williams and his noble comrades are prisoners there is every reason to fear. If terms of capitulation could not be obtained, what did Williams' only alternative was to attempt to cut his way through the Russian force and risk the extermination of his troops. Beaten by disease and famine, their food and ammunition exhausted, and relief hopeless, the men who have made the name of Kars illustrious could by no human means longer defend the place for which they have sacrificed so much.—With this deplorable catastrophe we feel the campaign in Asia will close for the winter.

It is impossible to read this intelligence without being thrilled with indignation.—For upwards of six months have the brave garrison of Kars, and their gallant and skilful leaders, made head against a Russian force that far outnumbered them.—They have suffered from cold, and wet, deficient clothing, and hunger—not merely without murmuring, but with cheerfulness. They have repulsed two assaults—displaying on the last occasion a desperate valour, unsurpassed in the annals of war. Yet what efforts have been made to relieve them? Literally none. The Central Government at Constantinople, and their Commander-in-Chief, have allowed precious months to pass by, overlooking, in their scramble for place and power, the isolated condition of the brave defenders of the only fortified place on the Anatolian frontier that was capable of being defended. Nor are our own Government, or their representative at Constantinople, free from blame. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is prompt enough to interfere dictatorially with the internal affairs of Turkey, at the prompting of any miserable consul of the Levant; what has he done to urge upon the Divan the imperative necessity for adopting measures to relieve Kars? General Williams and the other English officers who commanded at Kars were sent thither by the English Government. General Williams' mission partook more of a political than a military character. His reports were transmitted to the Ambassador at Constantinople, not to the Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded to the Foreign-office, not to the Secretary of War. General Williams and his Staff were in the service not of the Turkish, but the English Government; and upon the English Government devolved the duty of caring for their preservation. It is from the English Government that an account will be demanded of the reasons why six long months were allowed to elapse without one effective struggle being made to relieve them. If there is one Englishman deserving of the name in the Parliament of England, this question will be put to Ministers on the 31st of January on the very first day of the session.

The hopes of a brilliant and successful Transcaucasian campaign next spring fulfilled, and in their place there is the gloomy prospect of a struggle which years may not terminate. With Kars, Erzerum will in all probability succomb. The whole weight of Russian influence in the South will be brought to bear upon Omar Pacha and his isolated forces. A revolt of the Kurds is already rumored; these mountaineers, ever impatient of the Turkish yoke, bought by Muscovite gold, and won over by Muscovite agents, will now seize the fittest opportunity for rebellion. Persia will also probably declare herself.—In fact, it is difficult to form any idea of which routine, mal-influence, and jealousy have caused in this quarter. The *Globe* now says:—"Will not the Russian success in Asia force the Allies to look more closely to the war in that quarter; and, in another campaign, lend them the aid of European troops, in addition to European officers?" Was there ever such an illustration of shutting the door after the steed is stolen? Why should England be ever thus condemned to repair errors such as these, and to fight on the principle of the purchase of the Sybil's books, giving a large price at the end for a portion of that which at the first she might easily have commanded.

At last received accounts Omar Pasha was on the banks of the Mavani, three hours march from Kutais, awaiting the arrival of Mustapha Pasha's division and of the Egyptian division thirteen thousand strong, which had been employed in Georgia, and was ordered thence to reinforce him. Omar was expected to be able to advance by the 11th inst., but the Russians were in force before him, Prince Bebutoff having established his head-quarters at Kutais. Selim Pacha with a large convoy of provisions was ready to advance to the relief of Kars, but had not done so until too late.

The Vienna *Military Gazette* states from Bredut-Kaleh, that the English Commissioner and Omar Pachas Envoy have totally failed in their negotiations with the Circassians, their chiefs having refused to leave the mountains for the purpose of making an attack upon Georgia. The relations subsisting between Omar Pasha and Schamyl are anything but satisfactory, and Omar Pasha and Schamyl's plan of crossing the Rion and advancing further into the interior of Georgia may be considered a failure.

### The Position of Austria.

We observe that several journals at home and abroad, in discussing the probable course of Austria, lay considerable stress upon certain statements which have been made respecting the reductions of the Austrian army. It is argued that these reductions indicate the resolve of Austria not to co-operate actively with the Western Powers under any circumstances that may arise from the unwillingness of Russia to offer such concessions as the future security of Europe and the success of their arms warrant the Allies in requiring. We have no better means than our neighbors of calculating upon the course which Austria may pursue in that event. We may however, express our belief that the statements upon which the speculations to which we refer are based, convey a very erroneous impression. It is true that numbers of the Austrian soldiers have been allowed to leave their regiments to return home. These men, however, are all soldiers of experience, they are liable to serve again, and the nature of their furlough is such that a very few days' notice would suffice to render every one of them again for active service. The impression, we believe, is dictated by motives of economy of men. The place of the old soldiers thus sent from their regiments is supplied to some extent by recruits. The measure in reality is rather of increase than of diminution, and therefore does not fairly warrant the conclusions that have been drawn from it.—*London Globe, Dec. 14.*

### The Effects of War and Disease upon Russia.

Whatever pains the Russian Government may take to keep from the knowledge of Europe the ravages occasioned by the war, there are, nevertheless, a variety of accidental circumstances that betray them to the careful observer. The necessities of public business compel a number of data to be published, that by inference admit us to an appreciation of the damage done to the material interests of the nation; for instance, the enormous number of estates advertised for sale under the official egis of the chambers for the superintendence of actions; these are all estates that have been pledged for loans, and been fortified for want of the said loans being duly repaid. Another instance is, that the population tables show a perfect stand-still. Since 1851 there has been no increase. As this period includes the years previous to the commencement of the war and the frequent levies of recruits, it is evident that they alone are not the cause of this want of increase, and thus these tables offer an unfavorable prognostic for the capacity of Russia to keep her armies for the future up to the necessary complement. Another fact that must inevitably interfere with calculations on this subject is, that in Russia the proportion of females exceed that of males in a far higher degree than in any other country. The cause of this stationary population, in addition to the consumption of human life by the war, may perhaps be found in the increased mortality of the last two years; the epidemic diseases have been so extensive and so fatal of late that General Paniutin found occasion to allude to them in his general orders addressed to certain Druschiches of the militia. Cholera has for several years not ceased a day in St. Petersburg, in Finland, in the Baltic provinces, in Poland, the Crimea, and the Caucasus, where it has committed great ravages, chiefly among the troops. In the meantime, while the congregation together of human beings seem to invite this disease more particularly, Russia has to keep no less than eight armies on foot; that in Finland under General Berg; the troops in and about St. Petersburg, under General Rudiger; the Baltic corps, under Sievers; the army of the west in Poland, under Soumarakoff; the central army, under Paniutin; the army of the Crimea, under Gortschakoff; and that of the Caucasus, under Mouravieff. We may certainly look forward to the want of men exercising sooner or later an imperative influence on the war counsels of the Emperor.—*Times.*

### Mr. Bright upon the War.

The following letter from Mr. Bright, M. P. for Rochdale, and as our readers know, one of the ablest men in England, to a gentleman of Newburg, has, with Mr. Bright's consent, been communicated to the *Tribune* for publication:

ROCHDALE, Nov. 26, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—I am obliged to you for your letter of Sept. 24. The little work you allude to (Kinglake's Spring Campaign on Turkey and the war) has not yet reached me. I have seen more notices of it here, but generally it has been unnoticed by our partial press. There has been so much folly in this country with regard to this war, that, anything said against it, even by an American, is put down to some evil motive, and many of our papers and people pretend to great amazement that your countrymen should not express approbation of the recent policy of England. We have made great fools of ourselves, as our children will find out, even if we do not, and we think ourselves at liberty to abuse every other nation that doubts the wisdom of our course. There is no doubt whatever that this war is tending greatly to increase the influence of Louis Napoleon, and that of the Roman party in the East—but our people in their frenzy forget their Protestantism, their love of ancient and modern Greece, their knowledge of the true condition of Turkey, their fear of French supremacy, and their own obvious interests, and plunge headlong into a strife in which they have not the remotest interest, and which will eventually lead them with debt and taxes and from which they can never escape with one particle of gain or even with honor. We who oppose the war in public are few in number, and we must wait till the fever has subsided and reason resumes her power. Even now the public mind is becoming more calm, and I think any attempt to make peace during this winter would not be frustrated by any violence of the popular will.

"The London Press still endeavors to excite the feeling of the people, but with less success, and many of our provincial journals are writing in a more moderate strain.

"The Government is weak and evidently divided in opinion; but I think the moderate section is becoming the stronger, and possibly—if, as is reported, the French are willing for peace—our firebrands may find themselves too weak to keep the nations longer at war.

"With many thanks for your kind expressions and good wishes toward myself, I am, with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"To SAMUEL HAIGAT, Esq.,
Newburgh, N. Y.

A DISTINCTION.—A woman advertising for a husband wants him to be not only "strictly religious," but of "good character." Discriminating woman, that.

## Latest by Telegraph.

Montreal Line.

### Arrival of the CANADA.

HALIFAX, 8th Jan., 1856.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived here this afternoon, after a very stormy passage. She brings Liverpool dates of the 22nd Dec., three days later than those by the *Arago* at New York.

The *Canada* will probably reach Boston early Thursday morning. Her news is simply confirmatory of the previous advices, with the usual complement of peace rumors and speculations on the result of Prince Esterhazy's mission to St. Petersburgh.

A defensive treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers has been certainly ratified.

There is no general or political news of importance.

*SECOND REPORT.*

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, the ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause the rejection of the propositions.

The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe.

By the treaty the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia nor to any one with her, nor to allow her to occupy, any portion of territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway.—He engages moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing-grounds, or of any other nature whatsoever, and no territory on the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretensions Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights.

Art. 2.—In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with the view to obtain either the secession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway, she be not permitted to occupy certain portions of said territory, or obtain cession of pasturage rights, or any other rights on those same territories or countries of Sweden and Norway.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian Government declines the invitation made by Prussia, Sept. 17, to join her in a pacific intervention. Also that Napoleon refused the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch to open negotiations, but that in the middle of November, Buol in the name of Austria invited the Western Powers to re-open at Paris the conference of Vienna, recommending to Austria that the integrity be maintained as the basis of negotiations, but that the 3rd part of guarantee respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea, shall be modified.

Russia has not replied to the proposal, but will send representatives to the Conference. Hence has risen the rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the 3rd point, and that if an understanding be come to, the so-called Vienna conference will be re-opened in Paris in the middle of January.

It is said that Count Shackleberg has brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from those of the Allies. This is doubtful.

The English Government is said to have demanded an explanation from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing her army.

The Army Board is selling no fewer than 70,000 horses.

The present position of affairs is thus expressed:—France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London Daily *News* says the majority of the French Cabinet think that Russia will accept the terms proposed; a majority of the English think not.

Rumor says that all conferences for the settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned. Count Corimini will resume command of the Austrian army there.

THE CRIMEA.—A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea, and the Tchernaya had overflowed, doing considerable damage.

There was nothing later than Codrington's despatch of the 14th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side, but without doing much damage. Snow lay on the ground.

Denmark has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the conference on the Sound Dues.

A Copenhagen letter says that only two States have yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views, namely, Russia and Meicklenberg.

Savings Banks are to be opened in the British army.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co. quote flour dull, at the following prices. Western Canal 42s; Ohio 44s; Pennsylvania and Baltimore, 42s 6d to 44s 6d; Canadian 42s; Sour 41s. Wheat from 1d to 2d lower, with little speculative demand; White 11s 9d to 12. Corn declined 4d, and was dull on account of large arrivals in Ireland from the Black Sea.

PROVISIONS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report Pork quiet at former rates, prime Western 85s. Beef in improved demand. Prime Mess 120s. Bacon in better request, at 58s for Western.

### Arrival of the ARAGO.

New York, Jan'y 7, 1856.

The *Arago*, from Havre via Southampton, arrived this evening. The news she brings is not specially important.

It is affirmed that Sweden had ratified the treaty with England and France.

Peace rumors are still current.

At the surrender of Kars, General Williams and 16,000 troops were made prisoners of war.

Great preparations are making by the British for operations in the Baltic next Spring.

Breadstuffs dull and lower.

Consols 88¼.

The London Globe says that the Rev. B. Cronyn, M. A., Rector of London, C. W., is to be appointed to the Bishopric of that place. The appointment of Rev. Mr Hincks to the See of Kingston is spoken of in a tone of certainty by the same paper.

INVASION OF CANADA.—It would seem that the Irish filibusters have pitched upon Chicago for their Western depot. The *Democrat*, of Friday, says: "Large numbers of men are drilling nightly in different parts of the city, generally in out-of-the-way-places and unfrequented streets; and it is whispered that the idea of secret military associations, destined for the invasion of Canada,".

When the New York Irish Convention was first called together, a violent anti-British paper in Philadelphia announced that the movement would be made against Canada, as the most vulnerable point at which Great Britain could be assailed.—This paragraph seems to point the same way, and, rid of the idea that the Irish appear, we are by no means sure that something of the kind is not intended. We believe that among the genuine Americans of the frontier towns, there is enough of just and friendly feeling towards Canada, to induce them to expose and put down all such attempts; but if a few stray filibusters should cross the lines, their fate will be a sharp and sudden one. A short shrift and a long rope, will effectually quiet their aspirations after conquest. We shall not need to draw a single soldier from Britain to defend our shores from any number of such miscreants.—*Toronto Globe.*

A GAME LAW WANTED.—We notice that it has become quite a prevailing custom for hunting parties from the United States, to make Canada the scene of their operations. The large quantity of game, especially of venison, which is thus taken out of the Country by these poaching parties, would surprise any one not acquainted with the matter. It is not for "sport" merely that these parties hunt in Canada; but many of them are hired by the large Hotels and Game venders in New York and other Cities, to supply them with game. Venison and game generally, is becoming quite scarce in Upper Canada, but it is evident that if the Province is to be made a hunting ground *ad libitum*, for game dealers in the American cities, there will very soon be none left. We have game laws that forbid taking game at improper seasons; but unless a law be made to prevent the annual rush of foreigners that now come in to hunt as soon as hunting is legal, our legislative attempts to preserve our game will have been entirely fruitless. We may have saved for a few years the game in our woods; but only to see it swept off by American poachers. So great an evil has this system become in portions of the U. States, from the extensive operations of the New York and other game dealers, that in South Carolina and some other States we believe, laws have been passed forbidding hunting deer by any but residents of the State.—We shall have to put such a law in force here, and moreover forbid the exportation of game for sale, else in a very few years deer and other game will be utterly extinct in Upper Canada.—*Niagara Mail.*

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT ST. SYLVESTER.—In another column will be found an account of the late diabolical attempt at St. Sylvester, Lower Canada, to throw off the Railway train containing a force of military and police sent to arrest the murderers of "Mr. Corrington, a respectable Protestant farmer, who, while acting as judge at an agricultural fair had given a decision displeasing to certain Irish Catholics, who waylaid and murdered him in the most brutal manner, by beating and cutting him, and jumping on him until they burst his bowels out. The murderers are said to belong to a lodge of ribbon-men, and who are well known, have hitherto set the law at defiance, and nothing short of an armed expedition seemed able to take them, protected as they appear to be by many of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester. Their last attempt was as we see, to destroy the Railway train.

After such a daring defiance of the law, we trust that the government will arrest those murderers at whatever trouble and cost. The law *must* be maintained, and the Country will expect to see the administration use *every diligence* to secure the parties implicated in these outrageous villainies.—*Ib.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that an accident of a serious nature took place on the Toronto and Hamilton Railway on Saturday. The train due at Toronto on that day, was run into by an engine, and knocked off the track. Very fortunately, the passengers sustained no injury beyond being slightly scalded.—The engine and some of the cars were much damaged by the collision, and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. A delay of from five to six hours resulted before the train proceeded to its destination.—*Leader.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A few evenings since a young girl, not fourteen years old, who had been accustomed to perform a supernumerary part in Extravaganzas, &c., at the Lyceum in this city, and to act as a *danseuse* in male attire, was burnt to death. On the occasion in question she was dressed in the light gauze costume of a fairy, and covered with red-hot stove unprotected by a fire guard, her dress caught fire and in a few moments she was enveloped in flames. Every thing which the hurry and bustle of the moment would allow was done to save her;—Mr. J Nickinson, the manager, having his hands very severely burned in the attempt. Owing to the presence of mind of one of the *dramatistes*, Miss C. Nickinson, the audience, were preserved from the serious effects of a rush to the door consequent upon the imprudent cry of "fire" being raised. By telegraph from Boston, we learn that a similar accident happened there about the same time, the victim being a Madmoiselle Julie, aged 19.—*Toronto Mirror.*

THE "NORTHERN LIGHT."—Telegraph reports from New York state that President Pierce, as commander-in-chief of the navy, and Hon. John M'Keon, will be letter-of-marque against the Lake Ontario Guano Transit Company, for the illegal detention of their steamship, the *Northern Light.*

TRAVELLING TO AND FROM MONTREAL.—Passengers who leave Montreal in the Morning by Rail to Brockville, reach that town early in the afternoon; there they take Greenwood & Co.'s Stage Sleighs, and are in Kingston by half-past eleven o'clock at night. The traveling down to Montreal is equally expeditious. There is a Morning Stage and an Evening Stage from Kingston to Brockville.


**New Advertisements for To-Day**

Notice.—S. F. Davy.
List of Letters.—J. H. Meacham.
Colonial Assurance Company,—John Bell.
Notice,—S. D. Farley.



# Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, January 10, 1856.


## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message has at length been received. The intelligence provided that Congress shall assemble on the first Monday in December; and although it has been the usage for the President not to give any communication of this kind to the House until notified of their readiness to receive it, yet the President has broken through this formality by saying that; his convictions of duty will no longer permit him to withhold from Congress information relative to the state of the Union; and a recommendation of such measures as he shall deem necessary or expedient.

After this preface he goes on in a very methodical and statesmanlike manner to discuss the important questions of the day. He begins with "Foreign relations—Central America." He refers to a clause in the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by which it has been covenanted by both parties that "neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." The great difficulty in dispute is this: the U. States interpret the clause retrospectively, and England prospectively. It is well known that Great Britain has had the right of occupation in Balize for upwards of a century. The Spanish Government recognised this right by solemn treaty in 1783. England has long exercised a protectorate over the Mosquito territory, and contends for the right to continue this on account of services previously performed for a former Sovereign of that country, and also through an agreement subsisting between the two countries.

Great Britain interprets the clause to signify that none shall *henceforth* make or increase any possessions, while she insists on retaining her former ones. The President argues that this cannot be the case, as Balize is mentioned in the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as an exception, wherein the British reserve the right to cut mahogany and dye-woods. This, he contends, excluded all the rest of the territory. Although these differences seem to be irreconcilable, the President talks in quite a pacific tone, and hopes that the difficulties may yet be amicably adjusted. In contemplation of the proposed ship canal which is destined to pass through here, this region of territory becomes to either country almost invaluable. On this account both will be very loth to give up their claims.

The next topic introduced is "Recruitment." The doctrines of neutrality and international rights are discussed, and although it is done in a calmer and more dignified manner than by the Attorney General, yet nothing new is evolved. This question, he says, is yet under discussion the result of which will be communicated at the proper time.

He speaks of the appointment of a commission to settle the boundary line between the territory of Washington and the contiguous British possessions, and also hints at the purchase of the Hudson Bay territories. We hardly think that this will be so easily accomplished.

He also states that Newfoundland is now placed on the same footing with respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the British North American Provinces.

The "Sound Dues" are next alluded to, and the President expresses his determination to resist their operation as unjust and tyrannical. He refers to a similar tax which the Barbary States were accustomed to lay on all ships that visited the Mediterranean, and that the U. States first refusing to pay this tax, opened the way of free access to all nations. He thinks this will likely be the case with Denmark; yet he is willing notwithstanding, to bear a share with other nations in compensating Denmark for any advantages which commerce may hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

On the Slavery question, the President speaks out bold and decided. On this ground he cannot be classed among the "dough faces" of the North. He has thrown off the mask at length, and without no longer to play the "double game," he has declared his pro-slavery doctrines with a clearness that cannot be mistaken. He has sketched the history of the Union, showing the majesty of popular Sovereignty, and the necessity of the exercise of individual States' rights, with particular reference to the fugitive slave-law, and the propagation of this "peculiar institution." He reprobates the agitation of the Slavery question, as being dangerous to the safety of the Union. He regrets very much to see on the part of some of the States who had the honor of establishing this model Republic, an inclination to disregard constitutional obligations and to violate Congressional enactments. He utterly denies that the South has gained any advantages over the north on this question. By way of illustration he refers to the acquisition of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas and New Mexico,—the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The Nebraska Bill he says was in accordance with the same principles—that of leaving every State with the privilege of regulating its own internal affairs and domestic institutions. He repudiates the allegation that its passage was a breach of good faith. He does not think that the recent disturbances in Kansas are of sufficient moment to warrant any interference on the part of the general Government.

We trust President Pearce will receive the proper reward at the hands of his people, for having departed from his former principles. The immortal Webster bowed his knee to Baal, and his political damnation was sealed. *sic transit gloria omor patrie.*

☞ The *Message* says it is rumored that M. S. Bidwell Esq intends returning to Toronto shortly, to resume the practice of the Law.

## PERTINACITY.

Knowing that the *Intelligencer*, like many of our loquacious Grandames, is never satisfied without having the last word, we felt inclined to gratify a weakness which seems to be constitutional, by not noticing his effusion of a previous week. But this forbearance and generosity on our part has not been appreciated, and our silence has only given him encouragement to persevere in his hebdomadal uncourteousness. We wish our cotemporary to understand that our silence is never occasioned either through fear of the severity of his editorial lash, or because we have been dumb-foundered by the cogency of his arguments,—but for the sole purpose of gratifying his splenetic humors. We say this so that the *Intelligencer* may no longer mistake our motive,—a pure desire to overcome evil with good. However, some cannot benefit by this mode of treatment, and it becomes a public as well as a private duty to inflict an occasional castigation, so that you may secure their respect, and protect yourself from their pertinacious annoyances.

It is some three weeks ago that our cotemporary mounted for a Christmas ride his old hobby-horse "Consistency," and ever since that time, when opportunity offered he has been be-rating our humble selves for not hobbying with like himself. We have no objection that he should amuse himself with his pet hobby until next Christmas, but we know no reason why we should be subject to recrimination because our tastes in this respect do not accord with his own.

But let us examine this "consistency" of the *Intelligencer*, for which he seems to have a sort of monomania: *Has even He been consistent?* What! has any one the presumption to doubt it? Why, most assuredly, as presumptuous as it appears, we are quite certain that the would-be infallible *Intelligencer* has been *inconsistent!* Has it not in its time advocated doctrines the most ultra in Tory politics? and does it not now utter occasionally sentiments in accordance with the views of the most ultra Radicals? Has it not lauded to the skies Sir Allan McNab and his party, and does it not now go as far in condemning them? Does he not say that he opposed the present Clergy Reserves Bill at the time of its passage as being inimical to the interests of the country? and does he not now in his last issue say that "the peace and contentment of the Province demanded the present settlement," and that "the present is the most favorable adjustment that could have been made under the circumstances"? What—the Clergy Reserves question of the Province demanded" a perpetual Church endowment, the probability of which was the very occasion of all the strife and dissension which so long agitated the public mind of Canada? and "this is the most favorable adjustment under the circumstances"? We hardly expected this from the *intelligencer.* "Truth, like murder, will out." "O noble judge! O upright judge!" Alas for human nature, we are all fallible. But "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The *Intelligencer*, first an advocate of freedom, then an upholder of Church endowments, and *vice versa!*

We confess ourselves deceived at the passage of the last Clergy Reserves Bill, with many other Reformers who then advocated a settlement,—deceived by the false representations of the party in power,—and betrayed by those to whom we looked as our staunchest friends. If we placed too much confidence in their pledges, it has only learned us a lesson to be more cautious and reserved for the future. And having been deceived and given expression to opinions under those circumstances, no false notions of appearing consistent shall ever prevent a retraction of those opinions, or an open expression of our honest convictions.

### East Northumberland.

We find by the Brighton *Flag* that an agitation is going on in East Northumberland, for the purpose of separating the Townships of Brighton, Murray, Seymour, Cramahe, and Percy, into a new County. The motive which actuates them is similar with that which is set up by the agitators for the repeal of the two Provinces—that is, for the purpose of obtaining certain rights and privileges which have hitherto been monopolized by the other section of the County. In an instance of the grasping policy of the western part of the County, an attempt has been made to appropriate all the funds arising from the Clergy Reserves to the Port Hope and Cobourg Railways. The funds arising from the sale of these lands belong by right to all the Townships, and should be proportionately distributed; this is a sum somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,—no small item in itself, and quite sufficient to instigate an agitation of this kind. The *Flag* has made a calculation that in the proposed new County there will be a population of some 18,000,—quite a respectable number for any one County. It also states that in the present County there are about 150,000 acres of land under cultivation; of this, 80,000 would belong to the new County. Under these circumstances, we do not see anything to prevent the people of East Northumberland from forming themselves into a new County, if they only determine to do so.

### Town Elections.

These came off on Monday and Tuesday last, with little or no excitement, except in the Coleman Ward, where the contest, as we anticipated, was a very warm one. With a few exceptions, the Elections have resulted in returning very good men, and we trust that under them the affairs of the Town will be ably and judiciously managed. The following are the successful candidates for civic honors:—

BALDWIN WARD.—B. F. Davy, James Brown, Chris. Lafontaine.

RICHARSON WARD.—W. H. Ponton, Sam'l Stevens, W. P. Wilson.

COLEMAN WARD.—J. O'Hare, James Blacklock, Jos. Chilver.

SAMSON WARD.—Dr. Hupe, F. Clark, Dr. Holden.

THE Cunard Line of Steamers between New York and Liverpool will resume their trips on the 12th of January next. On that day the Persia, the new steamship of that line, will sail from Liverpool and probably arrive on or about the 23rd at Jersey City. The Asia and Africa will follow, and the trips will be regularly kept up.

☞ The "Mechanic's Institute Literary Association" had its first regular meeting on Friday evening last. An interesting Essay was read by Mr. Tilley on the comparative effects of Science and Literature upon civilization. This formed the basis of the evening's discussion. The association meets again to-morrow evening, at the usual hour of 7½ P. M. The subject of discussion will be,—"Are the present Coalition Ministry worthy the support of the people of Canada?"

☞ The *Intelligencer* has come out in its New Year's garb, much enlarged and improved in its appearance. While we trust that his enterprising efforts may secure an increased patronage, we would caution our "brother" not to be too "easy" on the first start, just merely because he has grown a little larger than the rest of us. We may grow as large as he one of these days, and then—we'll not submit quietly to anybody's impudence.

The *Daily Whig*, we also perceive, has been enlarged. It is one of the oldest Dailies in Canada, and deserves great credit for its enterprising perseverance.

The Press has also received a new accession to its numbers by a paper lately issued at Newmarket, and called the *York Sentinel.* Its politics are Liberal, and the articles are well written. We have not as yet learned the name connected with publisher or editor, but we give it a brother's greeting, and wish it success.

## Correspondence.

*For the Hastings Chronicle.*

### THE REVIVAL.

Mr. Editor,—I have not frequently within the last two weeks attended the Wesleyan Church in this town, where the Rev'd and celebrated James Caughey is at present holding a series of meetings. The house is sometimes crowded to overflowing, and it is truly a sublime sight to see hundreds of eyes riveted on that great and good man as he proclaims the truths of the Gospel. It is also truly a sad sight to see

"Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff remained to pray."

He has evidently seen much of the world, and knows how to administer a seasonable word to both saint and sinner. The wicked he lash unsparingly on those cold formal professors who clog the wheels of the gospel chariot, and show inconsistency and hypocrisy have been a stumbling-block between them and God religion in all ages. Looking through worldly eyes, I shall refrain from offering any opinion on revivals, but may say with Burns,—

"When ranting round in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
Or if he gie a random sing,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest driven,
A conscience but a canker,—
A correspondence fix'd wi' heaven
Is sure a noble anchor."

NEMO.

### Highly Important from Washington.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:—"I learn from an authentic source that our Government will not, under any circumstances, permit Mr. Crampton to remain; and further, that they have notified the English Government that if they do not recall him, they will be compelled to dismiss him at once. It is also rumored in certain diplomatic circles, that, should our Government dismiss Mr. Crampton, England would refuse all intercourse with the United States Government and give Mr. Buchanan his passport. The reports to the effect that Mr. Crampton has been empowered by England to abandon her pretensions in Central America, under certain circumstances, is emphatically contradicted."—*News.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FOUND.—Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River, last evening, on his way to Canada, bearing despatches for Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Ross's ship and his party perished.

It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Their bones lie buried in the sand, within an extent of twelve miles. This is the fifth Winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in lat. 68 deg. North, have piled, in successive layers, on the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme—not a blade of grass, nor a stick of timber, meet the eye. No Game of any kind could be found.

The Esquimaux, from whom their information was obtained, by signs, pressed their fingers into their cheeks, and placing their hands on their sides, intimated to Mr. Stewart the manner of their horrible death. They were charged with killing them, but merely answered with their signs.

It was a very expeditious trip, it being only thirteen months since the party left Red River settlements.—*St. Paul Free Press, December 11.*

☞ We are happy to observe that the Kingston *News*, a Conservative journal, giving a general support to the Coalition, admits to its columns sound articles against sectarian schools. The spirit of the whole press on this subject is very favorable.—*Globe.*

A FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION STOPPED.—Quite an excitement was caused in New York last week by the seizure of the Steamer *Northern Light*, bound for Nicaragua, with a crew of Filibusters, and a large quantity of munitions for the pirate Walker. The vessel was seized as she was leaving port, and all on board who had not paid their passage (some 200) were sent ashore. President Pierce's Government is certainly deserving of credit for preventing this filibustering movement.


*A remedy that cures.* When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

TIME'S CHANGES. The inventors of Steam-power, Railroads and machinery, have during this century made sufficient improvements of life, while the discoveries of science have done even more for the advancement of human happiness and the amelioration of human suffering. Our forefathers when they were sick, drank their bitter drugs that did not cure, and bowed them down under diseases that were cured by nature. The Indian roots and herbs which failed them. Now scientific research has discovered that this peculiar property of one root, and that of another was required. It is through this light and on this principle Dr. Ayer has compounded his two great remedies—Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. He has concentrated the curative virtues of our best vegetable remedies.—The result shows their origin, and their results are known through this enormous world. Mark the difference to a patient in the lapse of fifty years. There he swallowed his bitter pill in vain; now the sick man takes his sugared Pill or bolus of Drop and soon is well again. These adaptations of the religious which bear upon the security or the comforts of human life are the offspring of the benignant Deity, for their vantage to man. Without them it matters little how much may be discovered, or what we know since it is unavailable to our necessities and use.—*Eastern Literary Review.*

*The many cures of the Toothache performed by* Dr. Cummings' Nerve Anodyne, after all other remedies have failed, should be sufficient to induce all who suffer from this affliction to give it a trial.

☞ For sale at office and by druggists generally. 20-2

## COURTS, 1856.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

**Quarter Sessions.**

Tuesday, 1st January, 1856.
" 1st April, "
" 1st July, "
" 18th November, "
" 6th January, 1857.

**County Court Terms,—1856.**

MARCH Term commences 3rd of March, ends 8th of March.

JUNE Term commences 2nd of June, ends 7th of June.

OCTOBER Term commences 20th of October, ends 25th of October.

DECEMBER Term commences 8th of December, ends 13th of December.

**Division Courts.—1856.**

No. 1, BELLEVILLE.—6th, 7th, and 8th of Feb'y. 20th, 21st, and 22nd of March. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of May. 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. 24th, 25th, and 26th of July. 4th, 5th, and 6th of September. 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. 18th, 19th, and 20th of December.

No. 2, SIDNEY.—2nd of Feb'y. 29th of March. 24th May. 26th of July.—27th Sept'r. 29th Nov'r.

No. 3, SHANNONVILLE.—25th and 26th Feb'y. 28th and 29th April. 30th of June. 1st and 2nd Sept'r. 3rd and 4th Nov'r. 29th and 30th Dec'r.

No. 4, HUNGERFORD.—21st Feb'y. 24th April. 26th June. 28th Aug. 16th October. 4th December.

No. 5, STIRLING.—18th and 19th Feb'y. 21st and 22nd April. 23rd and 24th of June. 25th and 26th Aug't. 13th and 14th October. 1st and 2nd Dec'r.

No. 6, MADOC.—20th Feb'y. 23rd April. 25th June. 27th Aug. 15th Oct. 3rd Dec'r.

No. 7, HUNTINGDON.—22nd Feb'y. 25th April. 27th June. 29th Aug't. 17th Oct'r. 5th Dec'r.

No. 8, CANNIFF'S MILLS.—14th and 15th Feb'y. 14th and 15th April. 18th and 19th June. 18th and 19th Aug't. 31st Oct'r. 15th and 16th December.

No. 9, TAMPTON.—28th and 29th Feb'y. 18th and 19th April. 20th and 21st of June. 22nd and 23rd Aug't. 10th and 11th Oct'r. 22nd and 23rd Dec'r.

W. SMART,
*Judge Co. of H*

Belleville, 1st Dec'r, 1855.


**DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED.**

*From R. P. Stow, Esq., Assistant Clerk U. S. House of Representatives*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

*Dr. Geo. B. Green.—Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure to make known to you and the public, the surprising effect of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, in relieving me from that most distressing disorder, Dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seventeen years with the usual attendant symptoms, viz:—constipation of the bowels, headache, pain in the chest, flatulence, acidity of the stomach, and severe nausea; and most of the time I was extremely bilious. I have used various remedies, and have been strict in my diet, but all to no good purpose. Hearing of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, I procured some; have used four bottles, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None but the dyspeptic sufferer, who has felt all the horrors of the disease, can ever appreciate the value of the medicine.

Respectfully yours,
R. P. STOW.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by druggists everywhere.

**Astonishing Cure with only One Bottle.**

Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Me., April 24, '54.

JOS. B. HALL & Co., say:—"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of *only one bottle* of the German Bitters; we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your enquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters," I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store to purchase one *bottle*. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure *entirely* to the German Bitters.

WM. CLARK.

*See Advertisement.* 20 2

☞ The rapid changes of weather in our variable climate is peculiarly trying to the constitution of the weak and delicate. Rheumatism, Pain and Aching of the Bones, Neuralgia, Hacking Cough, &c., not only affects them, but seizes hold on many who are now most vigorous and healthy.

To all such, we cannot in too strong terms recommend the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture.—It cures disease by purifying the blood, and expelling from the system all the impurities which tend to generate or retain disease; it is perfectly harmless, and has gained for itself a reputation as an alterative and strengthening tonic, which is not approached by any medicine now before the public. As a remedy for Scrofula, and the very worst forms of depraved blood, no medical discovery yet made equals it. The proprietors of this valuable remedy are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country detailing cures by Carter's Spanish Mixture, after all the efforts of Physicians and the regular remedies of the profession had signally failed.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits as a medicinal agent of singular and extraordinary efficacy. 19-4

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines to use for checking Diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used Davis' Pain Killer, would willingly be without it constantly in their homes.—*Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.*

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family, as several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12½ cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively. Sold by

HOLDEN & Co.
M. SAWYER.
E. CHANDLER.

18-4


**BIRTH.**

At Belleville, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Andrew Findlay, of twin daughters.

In Ernestown, on the 18th ult., Mrs. J. Shurtleff, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

By the Rev'd H. D. Powis, Jan'y 2nd, Mr. L. Mills, of Huntingdon, to Miss C. A. Garlson, of Thurlow.

**DIED,**

In Belleville, on Tuesday 8th inst., Mr. Stirling C. Edwards, of the Railroad House, aged 37 years.

## NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the County of Hastings' Agricultural Society, will meet at the Office of B. F. Davy Esq., Belleville, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of business matters.

☞ A full meeting, so say you all.

S. D. FARLEY, *Secretary.*

Sidney, Jan'y 1st, 1856.

## NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Front of Sidney Flank Road Company, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the management of the same for the ensuing year.

B. F. DAVY, *President.*

Belleville, Jan'y 9th, 1856. 20 2

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, Jan. 1st, 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrews, David | Hamilton, Sarah F. |
| Andrews, George | Hessey, Mr. |
| Aylsworth, Mary Jane | Hessey, Wm. (2) |
| Arret, Rob't | Hagerman, Wm. (2) |
| Archer, Thomas | Jones, Sherwood |
| Abbott, Sr., Wm. | Johnston, Christina |
| Bradford, Christiana | Kelly, Widow |
| Bonistael, Charles | Kennedy, Mrs. S. |
| Bateman, Hon'd Jno. | Kelly, Samuel G. |
| Brown, James | Kaybor, Mary |
| Brennan, James | Keith, Mrs. Joseph |
| Bleaker, Janet | Legget Thomas (4) |
| Burke, Martin | Lynch, Mary |
| Burk, Michael | Lawrence, L. |
| Burns, Patrick | Leder, John M. |
| Burkenshaw, Richard (2) | Lambert, Joseph |
| Bedell, R. | Lewis, Joseph |
| Belch, Sarah | Lewis, Elizabeth |
| Baker, S. | Myers, Mr. Lothar |
| Brintnell, Truman | Mosily, Johnson |
| Badgeley, Wm. D. | Morley, Mrs. |
| Benett, Wm. | Myers, George |
| Butler, Wm. | Mills, George |
| Callaghan, John | Meller, C. W. |
| Carr, John | Medal, Wm. |
| Chartera, John Z. | McKeet, Thomas |
| Conner, John | McMullin, Sidney |
| Cook, George | McAnually, Mrs. Mary |
| Clark, Franklin | McLoughlin, Mary |
| Carscallen, Edward | McAuliffe, John |
| Campbell, Donald | McLeod, John |
| Conner, Alex. | McKeown, John |
| Campbell, A. W. | McDonough Dennick |
| Campbell, W. | McDonald, Alex. |
| Camfer, Wm. | Noble, Thomas H. |
| Connell, Thomas | Naughton, Mrs. Sarah |
| Colton, Michael | Nicholson, Samuel |
| Carr, Rob't | Nolan, Maria |
| Corkey, Patrick | O'Connor, Catherine |
| Carscallen, Matilda (2) | O'Shea, David |
| Daw, Wm. | Orr, Wm. |
| Donnelly, Wm. (2) | Patterson, J. |
| Duffin, Rob't (2) | Plant, James |
| Dick, James | Poole, Patrick |
| Dufoe, Jacob | Quarry, Peter |
| Davis, Joseph F. | Ranaw, Ann |
| Dawson, Christopher | Rollo, John |
| Dufoe, Caleb | Roujee, John |
| Ellis, James | Reeves, Joseph |
| Eustace, James | Shorey, Clarinda E. |
| Frizier, Wm. | Sprague, Stephen |
| Foster, W. A. | Spencer, Richard A. |
| Fitch, Thomas B. | Sills, Jacob |
| Fanning, Sylvester | Spencer, J. C. |
| Fisher, Margaret | Symons, James |
| Flood, Mrs. | Stevens, James |
| Frost, J. | Sigourney, F. |
| Fitzpatrick, James | Scott, Elizabeth |
| Fuller, E. | Smith, Edward |
| Gooden, Anne | Snider, Rev. Andrew (2) |
| Gould, Andrew | Sampley, Anthony M. |
| Graham, Hugh | Simmons, Harlain |
| Gaynese, Humphrey | Tink, Rob't |
| Garrison, Henry W. | Thompson, Mrs. |
| Gray, Esther A. | Tefever, Mathew |
| Gilbert, Mrs. Rhoda | Townsend, John |
| Greenlaw, Rob't | Tufe, A. E. |
| Huffman, Almira | Vanalstone, Wm. |
| Howard, George | Welsh, Thomas |
| Hunter, Gilbert | Wilson, Thomas |
| Hamilton, Hetriett | Waid, Mr. |
| Heath, H. H. | Warren, Miss M. |
| Hedgins, Sarah J. | Walters, Cornelius |
| | Wheeler, Charles |

FRENCH LETTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geruma, Bergeron | Francois, Trudeau |
| Leon, Bricot | Joseph, Laporte |
| Honore, Balleau | Joseph, Vassau |
| Beleme, Roy | |

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate into a separate Township and to annex the same to the County of Hastings, the portions of the Townships respectively undermentioned, viz.:—That part of the Township of Sidney being Lots numbers one to twelve inclusive, in the eighth and ninth concessions, and also Gore A, in said concessions; also that part of the Township of Rawdon comprised within Lots numbers seventeen to twenty-four inclusive, in the several concessions of said Township of Rawdon; also that part of the Township of Seymour bounded by the River Trent as its southern and western limit, including herein all the lands so bounded within the first and tenth concessions inclusive; also Lots numbers eighteen to twenty-six inclusive in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions, respectively; also that portion of Wilson's Island lying within the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland.

DAVID ALLAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH GIBB,
JOSEPH F. WAY,
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
THOMAS TOTTEN,
SHELDON BRADSHAW
JEDEDIAH COMMINS.

Turner's Mills, Seymour East, } January 3rd, 1856. }


## STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete..... | £180 |
| 16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above..... | 275 |
| 20 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler..... | 375 |
| 25 Horse Portable Engine boiled to a Locomotive Boiler ready to put steam on..... | 450 |
| Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pulleys, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. | 60 |

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadlow Cove Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq. Quebec, —the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Dec. 27, 1855. 19-12

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

CHRISTMAS
**And NEW YEARS' Again.**

THE subscriber has a choice selection of Portfolios, Albums, Gift Books, Poems, &c., nicely gilt up in fancy gilt binding. Toys and Yankee Notions in abundance, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, just opened out for the coming holidays.

17 JAMES HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE

## GROCERIES,

AT THE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE of Gillespie & Co., No. 1, HASTINGS CHAMBERS, BALL BUILDINGS, Front Street, Belleville, on Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1856, when I shall offer to the trade, on liberal terms, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Rice, Raisins, Brooms, Pails, Liquors &c., together with many other articles.

For particulars see Circulars.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

GILLESPIE & CO.
M. NULTY,
*Auctioneer.*

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18 2

MECHANICS

IN the neighborhood of Belleville, have now an opportunity of learning

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING,

As Mr. Monkhouse will give instructions to DAY and EVENING PUPILS, on the Winter Term.

W. MONKHOUSE.

☞ Rooms over Crawford's Store, Front Street Belleville, Dec. 21st, 1855. 18

## AMERICAN HOTEL,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Chas. R. Milks, formerly known as Munro's Hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a new Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good accommodations for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18

Just Received at the

## Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS:

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes
Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.

E. DUFF & Co.,
*No. 3 Victoria Buildings.*

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth, price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Bunkley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 5s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting God and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 17

*WANTED,*

TWO FIRST CLASS TEACHERS, to take charge of No 1 and 2 Schools in the village of Trenton. Address stating salary &c.

F. J. McGUIRE,
*Sec'y & Treasurer.*
C. School village of Trenton.

IMPORTANT CHANGE!!

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that our Books will be closed on the 21st inst., after which time we shall adopt a ready pay system of business. Let past experience in long-winded credits fully suffice. Low prices, small profits and quick returns, will be our future motto. We invite an inspection of our Dry Goods Groceries, &c. Our Ready-Made Clothing is unequalled in the Market, made on the spot, and decidedly cheap.

MILLING done, as usual, on the shortest notice, and in the best style.

M. B. & M. C. ROBLIN.
Frankford, Dec., 10th, 1855. 16

A SPLENDID

## LOTTERY

—OF—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Clocks, Cash, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and other valuable Articles, will take place early in January,—due notice of the day will be given.

**120 PRIZES!—VALUE $710!**

Among the Prizes are—a splendid Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watch, 17 jewels value £32 10s, a Gold Detached Lever, 13 jewels value £10, other Watches from £6 to £5, valuable Lockets, Watch-guards, Candlesticks, Brooches, &c., &c.

**710 TICKETS, 5S EACH.**

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

## LADIES' SCHOOL.

MISS C. MOORE respectfully announces, that the Classes in her School will resume their studies on

**MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1856.**

Miss C. Moore, with the assistance of her Sisters, will be enabled to attend to a larger number of Pupils than she has hitherto done.

**Terms per Quarter, in Advance.**

All the usual branches that constitute a select English Education, and use of Globes, £1 15 0
Music,..... 1 15 0
French,..... 1 10 0
Drawing and Water Colours,..... 1 10 0
Terms per annum for Board and Tuition, 50 0 0

No extra charge except for Washing.

*Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1855.* 19-4

JUST RECEIVED
BY EXPRESS AT
W. KELLY'S,

SEVERAL Cases of fancy Satin ROOM PAPER of the newest design, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.

Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

## JUST OPENED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

**Fall and Winter Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**

## WM. KELLY

☞ HAS JUST RETURNED ☜

FROM the Montreal and New York Markets, and having purchased his Goods for Cash at 50 per Cent. below the Market prices, is now prepared to offer to the public one of the LARGEST, RICHEST, and CHEAPEST STOCK of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries ever imported to Belleville. Ladies and Families will find it a decided saving of time and money to call and inspect W. Kelly's Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheaper and give better value than any other house in Town. A call will satisfy all of the above facts. Amongst his well selected Stock will be found a choice assortment of French black and coloured Glacie Silks. French all wool Plaids, new styles for Dresses. French Merinos, Coburgs, DeLaines, and Cashmeres from 6d. a yard upwards. Black and Coloured Silk Velvets. Print Dresses, newest styles, 2s. 3d. upwards. A rich assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons. An assortment of new Fringes, for Cloaks and Dresses, in every style, Hosiery all sizes, Gloves etc. Carpeting and Drugget from 1s. 3d. upwards. A large assortment of Flannels and Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres. An immense assortment of Poplins, 2s. upwards. French Paisley Long Shawls from 20s. upwards. And a complete stock of every article in the above line, much too numerous to mention in an advertisement, WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF LOW FOR CASH ONLY, at Wm. Kelly's Stores, opposite the Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 14

☞ **To the Ladies of Belleville, and Surrounding Country!**

W. KELLY has just received by express, several cases of Rich French Silks, all colors, in Brocade, Moire Antiques, plain and checked Glacies, which having been purchased for Cash at half their value,

Will be sold at once without reserve at a sacrifice.

Among them will be found some of the richest Silks for Wedding, Walking, and Evening Dresses ever brought here.

Ladies wishing to have a Rich Silk at half its value, will please give an early call, as they will be sold immediately.

Also, a choice lot of black and coloured Silk Velvets.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1855. 13

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, in pursuance of certain powers contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Third day of November, 1855, and made between WILLIAM D. HART, of the Township of Hungerford, and County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, ALMIRA HART, of the same place, his wife, of the second part, and the undersigned of the third part, proceed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, on Thursday, the Thirty-First day of January next, all that parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Village of Tweed, in the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, and being Lot Number Eighty-five as laid down upon a plan of Lots made by JOHN EMERSON, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, for one JAMES JAMIESON, and which plan was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the Twenty-second day of October, 1851, and which said Lot is part of Lot number Eleven, in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Hungerford.

WILLIAM AITKEN, Jr.
Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1855. 14

## UNDERTAKER.

THOS. HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKAY, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.

Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

BY-LAW No. 69.

*A By-Law to provide for the rate of Sewerage to be charged by the Town of Belleville.*

Passed 19th December, 1855.

WHEREAS the Town Council, at the request of certain parties, constructed certain Sewers at great cost to the Town, and it is now essential to make provision for paying for the same,

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Belleville, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that the rent to be charged to parties draining into the Sewers be sixpence per foot frontage, annually.

Be it further enacted, that the proprietor of property along the frontage of the common Sewers, built in this Town, be assessed according to the size of their respective properties, to raise the sum of Seventy-five Pounds per annum, in addition to the frontage per foot, provided for in the foregoing section.

Be it further enacted, that the following shall be the mode of ascertaining the frontage, that is to say, Where there is but one frontage, then the whole frontage shall be charged. Where there are two frontages, then both shall be added together, and the party shall pay for one half of the whole.

B. F. DAVY, *Chairman.*
R. M. ROY, *C. M. C.* 18

**Fresh Groceries!**

JUST Received a complete assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS, at W. KELLY'S Grocery Store, which will be sold LOW for CASH ONLY.

Fine Bright Sugar selling much below the Market Price.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, at W. Kelly's Dry Goods Store, several cases of

**New Style Long Wool Scarfs,**

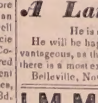
Selling off cheap. 16

*NOTICE.*

THE STOCK BOOKS of the **Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company** will now shortly be closed, and those persons wishing to obtain a portion of the Stock had better make early application to the Agent.

F. McANNANY.
Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15-6

**Belleville Division, No. 8, S. of T.**



REMEMBER, the Meeting of the above Lodge will take place THIS Evening, (*Thursday, 10th inst.*) at half-past Seven precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W. P.

W. TILLEY,
Belleville, Jan. 3, 1856. (16) *R. S.*

**GEORGE W. LESTER,**
**Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,**

WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st prox., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

OFFICE on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

**REFERENCES.**

Messrs. Rathbun & Bell, Murney & Ross, M.P.P.
B. F. Davy, Esq., W. P. Wilson, Esq.
Gillespie & Co., Jas. Lister, Esq., M.D.
W. Hope, Esq., M.D. C. C. Pearsons,
James Glass, Esq., Q. Macnider, Esq.

**IN STIRLING.**

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS*," upon which is erected a splendid

**Two Story Brick Building,**

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN M. WARD.
Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

NEW
**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,**

*OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,*
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

**JAMES FLEMING**

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hand a good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold cheap, for the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

**TOYS**
—AND—
**FANCY GOODS.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Belleville and the country adjoining, that he has opened a large assortment of *Toys and Fancy Goods, Paper, &c.*, in the Building formerly owned by Peter Robertson Esq., Front St., Belleville, and which he will sell at low prices for cash.

WM. HARRISON.
December, 1855. 16

**Belleville Book Store.**

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1856. Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s. 3d. The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by

E. DUFF & Co.
Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 13

**FARM FOR SALE.**

BEING composed of West half of Lot No. 5, in the 10th concessions of Hungerford, and occupied at present by James G. Downing. The farm is of the best quality of Land, with 80 acres cleared, and a new Frame House and Barn erected thereon.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can do so by paying £150 down, the balance of the purchase money will be extended for a term of years. Apply to

WM. B. LAUDER.
Belleville, Dec. 13, 1855. 17 4

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS, FOR THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

P. O'NEILL takes leave respectfully to inform Country Store Keepers, that his Very Large Purchases for the

**WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS,**

ARE NOW ARRIVED, AND ON VIEW.

From his constant connection with the English, French, Irish, German, and other European Markets, and having

***A Large Capital at Command!***

He is enabled to sell on Better Terms than the Montreal Houses.

He will be happy to show the Stock to the Trade. An early visit will prove advantageous, as the most select and richest styles of goods can thus be had, of which there is a most extensive supply. Terms will be found Liberal.

Belleville, November 7th, 1855. 11

## IMMENSE ARRIVALS

OF

***Fall and Winter Dry Goods,***

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.*

## P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

***Plain Figures upon every Article,***

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency.

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all those advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Plumes, &c.

MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Stocks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 1c

***The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville!***

## GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the

## BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

**Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,**

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and unnerfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

**THAT NO MAN**

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

**Cheapest Store ever Opened here!**

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Goods. Every article is as usual marked in

**PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,**

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

**GRANT'S**

Front Street, Belleville.

***Small Profits and Quick Returns!***

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY

**CINQ-MARS & Co.**

JUST OPENED BY

## S. CRAWFORD & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Belleville, and surrounding country, that they have opened an extensive and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of a large assortment of the most fashionable descriptions of DRESS GOODS, in

Cashmeres, Delaines, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Wool and Silk plaids, Prints, &c.; Silks, Satins and Satin Turks; Brochie, Wool, Plaid, Indiana and Long Shawls, Handkerchiefs &c.; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Muslins, Laces, &c.; Fine Broad cloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Pelisse cloths; Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Towellings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, and Factory Cottons,

Together with many other kinds of Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description suited for the present and coming Season.

N. B.—As we sell for Cash only, DECIDED BARGAINS will be given.

S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Belleville, November, 1855. 11

## THE PERPLEXED HOUSEKEEPER.

BY MRS. P. D. GAGE.

I wish I had a dozen pairs
Of hands, this very minute;
I'd soon put all these things to rights—
The very place is in it.

Here's a big washing to be done,
One pair of hands to do it,
Sheets, shirts and stockings, coats and pants,
How will I ever get through it?

Dinner to get for six or more,
No food left o'er from Sunday!
And baby cross as he can live—
He's always so in delay.

And there's the cream, its getting sour,
And must forthwith be churning,
And here's Bob wants a button on—
Which way shall I be turning.

Tis time the meat was in the pot—
The bread was worked for baking—
The clothes were taken from the boil—
Oh, dear! the baby's waking.

Hush, baby dear, there, hush-ah-ah!
I wish he'd sleep a little,
Till I could run and get some wood
To hurry up the kettle.

Oh, dear! if P——— comes home,
And finds things in this pother,
He'll just begin and tell me all
About his tidy mother!

How nice her kitchen used to be—
Her dinner always ready
Exactly as the noon bell rung—
Hush, hush, dear little Freddy.

And then will come some hasty words,
Right out before I'm thinking—
They say that hasty words from wives
Set sober men to drinking.

Now isn't that a great idea,
That men should take to sinning
Because a weary, half sick wife,
Can't always smile so WINNING.

When I was young I used to earn
My living without trouble,
Had clothes and pocket money, too,
And hours of leisure double.

I never dreamed of such a fate,
When I, A-LASS! was courted—
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook, housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, dairy-woman, and scrub generally, doing the work of six,
For the sake of being supported!

THE DUTIES OF A MOTHER.—She should be firm—gentle—kind—always ready to attend to her child.

She should never laugh at him—at what he does that is cunning—never allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits.

She should teach him to obey a look—to respect those older than himself; she should never make a command without seeing that it is performed in the right manner.

Never speak of a child's faults or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him.—It is a sure way to spoil a child.

Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting. Strive to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. Remember you are training and educating a soul for eternity.

Teach your children to wait upon themselves—to put away a thing when done with it. But do not forget that you were once a child. The griefs of little ones are too often neglected; they are great far them. Bear patiently with them, and never in any way rouse their anger, if it can be avoided. Teach a child to be useful whenever opportunity may offer.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—A Russian, so far as I have seen, differs widely from the type imputed to him in our prints and pictures. Their skin is white as a woman's, but cold and bloodless, their eyes blue and singularly soft and placid; the forehead low and unintelligent, the cheek bones high and prominent, the lower part of the face beardless and angular. Their hair is cropped short, and they wear a forage-cap, and the everlasting drab bed-gown of a great-coat down to their heels.—*Two Cruises with The Baltic Fleet.*


**FOR SALE,**

A CUTTER (cushioned), Single Harness, &c., nearly new.
Apply at the *Chronicle* Office.

## New Establishment.

READY MADE CLOTHING
—AT—
BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4,** Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

**Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.**

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frock, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

H. C. SCOVILL & Co.

Belleville, October, 1855. 9

## FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal

## JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

*Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Martin, Caps, Boas, Gauntlets, Mds, Victorines, Cuffs, &c &c.*

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hatting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1855. 5

**MOTTOS** for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

## JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCREBER, HIS

WINTER STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:

20 Hhds. Mos. Sugar,
75 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel,
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
2 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Bottles Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 dox Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

## CANTON TEA STORE,

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
JBMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

## ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.

*PREPARED by LYMAN & Co., MONTREAL.*

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and easy.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellence and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.—It would be sufficient recommendation to know that the above dentifrice has the sanction of one so distinguished in every department of the dental art as our neighbor, Dr. Elliot; but having used the powder for some time, we are happy in being able to testify to its superiority as a cleanser of the teeth, and as possessing in an eminent degree all those qualities for which we look in an article of the kind. We recommend all those who desire a fine pearly set of teeth and healthy gums, to try Elliot's Dentifrice.—*Montreal Gazette.*

E. CHANDLER,
*Agent, Belleville.*

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 13-6m

## QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,

TO SEE THE NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

IN THE

## Victoria Buildings!

## M. GILLEN,

LATE CLERK of A. A. CAMPBELL, HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE, IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. Intends to stock up in a superior manner, and will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business. *ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.*

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

JOHN W. TAYE Esq., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN Esq., *Warden Co. Hastings.*
JOHN O'BRIEN Esq., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY Esq.
BILLA FLINT Esq. *M. P. P.*
W. SMART Esq., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. PONTON Esq., *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE Esq., *Barrister.*
F. V. ELMORE Esq., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37

## REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!!!

*IN FOREST PLANTS.*

DR. HALSEY, of New York, has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced two remedies which cure the worst forms of disease.

The virtues of five of these plants he obtains in the form of extracts, as pure and concentrated, as to take twenty pounds of the dried roots to make one of the extracts. It is then prepared for use in the form of Pills, which are called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.*

The other remedy is produced from the virtues of seven plants, by a process of his own invention. This is called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine*, (it being a wine produced from medicinal plants of the forest, a thing never before accomplished.)

*THE FOREST PILLS.*

There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone:

1st. They never gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no drugs or minerals, but that they have the pure virtue of the plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2d. They purge most on the diseased and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy enters the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are got out of the system.

3d. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

It is folly to use severe and griping purgatives, they give pain and weakness, without cleansing the blood; besides, they injure the tone of the stomach and bowels. My principle is never to weaken the system; the stronger the system becomes the more power have they to throw off disease when assisted by a really good medicine. Their efficacy in curing diseases of the blood and other complaints is certain, and in some cases to which I have been eye-witness, their cures have been almost miraculous.

*THE FOREST WINE.*

The medicinal properties of the Forest Wine are different from those of the Pills, but the efficacy of each remedy harmonize together; and in the cure of some disorders each remedy is as important to the other, as water and food are to our existence. I have pointed out in the following directions some of the cases where require only the Pills, and other cases which require only the Wine; also some of the cases which require both the Wine and the Pills.

One purgative dose of the Forest Pills is warranted to cure any bilious disorder or any complaint arising from foul stomach and morbid condition of the bowels.

One or two purgative doses will cure fevers.

One box of the Pills and a bottle of Wine is warranted to break up the most severe coughs, colds and pains in the breast. (I have never tried my remedies in the more advanced stages of consumption, well knowing that then do cure it,) but old and tested colds, and coughs, and pain in the breast, these remedies cure sooner than anything I ever knew or heard of.

The Forest Remedies do give immediate relief in dyspepsia and indigestion, and one or two boxes and as many bottles are warranted to cure the most severe cases of this distressing complaint.

The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular: some of the most distressing cases I ever saw have been cured by them in 10 or 12 days' time, while some other cases it took nearly three months before the complaint yielded to the efficacy of the remedies. This sometimes may be owing to a broken down constitution, but more frequently to some narcotic drug taken at some former period. For I have always noticed it took longer to cure patients who had taken mercury and other poisonous drugs.

*Ague and Fever, or Chills.*

The Forest Remedies are the best cure in the world for ague and Fever. One or two doses of the Pills and less than a bottle of the Wine is warranted to break the ague and fever, and purify the humors which accompany the Remedies should be adhered to.—I have had some ague and fever patients who were quite much bloated and limbs badly swollen from the bad effect of other remedies, yet cured quinine. No bad effects ever follow the cure by the Forest Remedies. For the last 3 years I have had many apply for my remedies to cure the bad effects of quinine, even after they had got rid of the ague.

*Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor.*

I have never witnessed anything so certain and complete as the Forest Remedies in the cure of these complaints. They allrise from the common cause—impure blood.

Female obstructions, produced from bad colds or weekly constitutions, a few doses of the Forest Wine is warranted to cure the most distressing forms of these complaints; and if the Wine be followed up for a few weeks, these difficulties will not occur again. The Wine exerts quite the female constitution, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health.

*Debility, Emaciation, Night Sweats, and a weakly state of the Constitution.*

The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints, one in three bottles cure the worst without the use of the Pills; but when the complaint is accompanied with some other disorder the Pills also will be required.

Reader! It should be understood that these Remedies are not stimulate drugs kept by druggists as all other medicines are, but that they are produced from the medicinal virtues of certain plants which nourish and purify the blood as food does the body. I mention, for example, three of these plants which are well known, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla, the others are found in the forest, and their virtues are as much more effective than those I have named, and were it not making known the secret of my discovery, which I place great value on, I would not hesitate to name them. Suffice it to say that the efficacy of these three are well known by the cure of a terrible case of scrofula in ten days' time.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. Principal Depot, No. 44 *Water St., New York.* Appointed Agents,—in Belleville, E. Holden & Co., and R. Chandler; Shannonville, F. Warwick; Picton, C. Haight; Chapman & Striker. Bath, M. T. Rogers; Newburgh, Allen Cuson. 3

## DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. T. J. HIGGINS having just returned from the City of New York with a splendid assortment of DAGUERREAN GOODS, avails himself of this opportunity to inform the citizens of Belleville and community for the liberal patronage he has received since engaged in the Daguerreotype business, and further say that he has secured the services of one of the best Artists in the United States, and that he shall spare no expense in having the Gallery in Canada. Come and judge for yourselves.—Do not go elsewhere in getting your Daguerreotype, and send them to your friends; your relations at a distance can then see you at once. You have here an elegant choice from as your cost as can find in the City of New York, from $1 50 to $3 a picture. Ladies and Gents, we can please you all—call and see—it will detain you a few minutes only.

To Dealers and Operators I would say that I will furnish you Daguerreotype Stock, as cheap as you can purchase in America. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Send in your orders at once. Apparatus furnished. A rare and splendid assortment of Lockets, Jewelry, &c.

You will find my rooms in HARRISON'S BUILDINGS, Front Street.

THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, 11th July, 1855. 46

## GOOD MEDICINES.

IT IS estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the health of this community than all other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the System for its importance. Purge the bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the blood, and which its decay. But for these diseases we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to be subdued.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, Tetter, Tumors, Pile and Fistulity, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed all those complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1.00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ms., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 12-8

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

*Not a particle of Mercury in it!*

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargements and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from or injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and satisfactory details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousand who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given with perfect safety to the most debilitated invalid, without the least possible hesitation.

We have only room for short extracts from the hundreds of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen from the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—*Commercial Advertiser, Richmond, Va.*

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL SATISFACTION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves to us conclusively that it is really a valuable medicinal agent. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. LeVesconte, Belleville. 9

## LANDS FOR SALE.

*RAWDON.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North ½ of | 13 | in | 8th concession. |
| East ½ of | 17 | in | 13th do |
| Lot | 4 | in | 12th do |
| | 7 | in | 12th do |
| | 3 | in | 12th do |
| | 1 | in | 13th do |
| | 6 | in | 14th do |
| | 7 | in | 14th do |
| | 16 | in | 14th do |
| | 11 | in | 6th do |

*HUNGERFORD.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| South ½ of | 6 | in | 14th concession. |
| West ½ of | 29 | in | 1st do |
| | 18 | in | 1st do |
| | 22 | in | 1st do |
| | 15 | in | 1st do |
| | 33 | in | 4th do |
| | 25 | in | 4th do |
| | 28 | in | 4th do |
| | 31 | in | 5th do |

*SIDNEY.*

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in 9th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

*HUNTINGDON.*

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

*BRIGHTON.*

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con'n of Brighton, 100 acres, known as the *Simpson Farm*, a very valuable property, situate about two miles from Brighton Village, on the Lake shore, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and having dwelling house, large and convenient out farm buildings thereon. One-fourth of the price down in the Village.

*CRAMAHE.*

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S. W. ¼ of 13 in 2nd do

*PERCY.*

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

*RICHMOND.*

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do do

*TRENTON.*—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Watertown Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

*MARMORA.*—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

*BELLEVILLE.*—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to
ROSS & BELL.

January, 1855. 21

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court against the lands and tenements of Charles Coyle, to me directed, at the suit of Alexander Campbell, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Lot No. 28 upon John J. Haslett's survey for Edmund Murney Esq. in the town of Belleville, being part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow; all of which property, or the interest of the said Charles Pringle in and to the same, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the First day of March 1856, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
*Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
13th Oct'r, 1855. } 8

## JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

to which the Subscriber begs an Inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a large Stock of Furs and French Artificial Flowers.

W. P. WILSON.

Belleville, Oct. 25, 1855. 9

## NEW ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

DEAN'S CORNER DRUG STORE!!

FRESH Plantagenet and Congress Waters, also Soda Waters from the fountain with a choice variety of Syrups.

TOILET.

Just opened a select assortment of Perfumes, for the Toilet, viz:—
*Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,*
*Lubins Extract Jockey Club,*
*Patchouly, Musk, Rose &c., &c.,*
*Genuine German Jean Maria Farina Cologne Waters,*
*Sunflower Oil, Honey, Almond,*
*Transparent & Genuine brown Windsor Soaps,*
*Cold Cream, Almond Cream, &c., &c.*

FOR THE TEETH.

*Wright's Strawberry Tooth Wash,*
" *Odontine* " *Paste,*
" *Rose* " "
" *Charcoal* " "
*Comporated Chalk Tooth Powder,*
" *Orris* " "
*And a select assortment of Tooth Brushes.*

FOR THE HAIR.

*Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,*
*Noble's Hair Gloss,*
*Oriental do*
*Lull's Castellane,*
*Lyon's Kathairon,*
*Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil,*
*Barry's Tricopherous,*
*Jules Hauel's Hair Restorative,*
*Crystalline Pomatum,*
*Ox Marrow do*
*Rough & Ready do*
*Genuine and Canadian Bear & Rose Oils,*
*Venetian Hair Dye,*
*Hair Brushes, &c., &c.*

*At the CORNER DRUG STORE, No. 1, HAMLEY'S BLOCK.*

JOHN G. DEANS.

*Belleville, August 15th, 1855.* 51

## DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is in no sense a secret nostrum, but has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation, as will be testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country influenced and extended by perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most suspicious that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—" A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and taking two quarts of your bitters, was cured of Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and laid aside from his business daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE says:

Innerkeep, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—" A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our customers."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb, 28, 1855.—" Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. FEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5, 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—" I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance, who physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

Dr. SAMUEL R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.—" On receipt of this, please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never sent anything in my life so well as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they must be the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN T. TRACY says:

BUFFALO, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully had at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Pills. Distance is no obstacle, I feel so fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every other preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C. G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

## COALS, COALS,

AND FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,
ALL SIZES,
*TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE*

GAS WORKS.

D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

## JOHN LEWIS,

Hastings Commercial Buildings,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware Chains, castors, candlesticks, chisels, cutlery Donner knives, door springs, dog's collars, Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth, Files, fry pans, flat irons, flints, feeders, Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware, Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples, Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, & Ksives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles, Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c. Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars, Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c. Oil, oakum, oil stone, oc balls, ovens, Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware, Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone, Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks & &c. Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns, Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers, Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21

PARK LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms his PARK LOT, containing Five Acres, situate in the immediate vicinity of HADEN'S CORNERS, and on the South of the Plank Road. Its situation is admirably adapted for Village Lots, or for the private residence of a Merchant,—for either of which purposes the subscriber is willing to dispose of it. Particulars of his terms,—which will be found most liberal,—may be obtained at the *Chronicle* Office, or at Mr. Jas. S. Cadwell's, Belleville.

HENRY H. BULLEN.

Belleville, 13th August, 1855. 51

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

county of Hastings. } B. R.
To Wit. }
Stephen Miles Casey, Plaintiff,
*vs.*
David Allan, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, in the above causes, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which lands or the right, title, and interest of the said David Allan in and to the same, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 23rd day of February 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot No. 17 | in the 5th | concession, | 100 acres |
| " 22 | in the 12th | do. | 100 do. |
| " 19 | in the 13th | do. | 200 do. |
| " 22 | in the 2nd | do. | 100 do. |

in the Township of Rawdon, and
Lot No. 31 in the 1st concession of the Township of Marmora, 200 acres.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
*Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
13th Oct'r, 1855. } 8

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | Butter, |
| Rye, | Cheese, |
| Oats, | Lard, |
| Pease, | Eggs, |
| Beans, | Pork, |
| Corn, | Potatoes, |
| Barley, | Onions, |
| Buckwheat, | Turnips, |
| Apples, | Pears, |
| Peaches, | Plums, &c. |

And for sale at the Store of the undersigned,

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | Butter, |
| Bran, | Cheese, |
| Shorts, | Lard, |
| Cracked Feed, | Eggs, |
| Corn Meal, | Pork, |
| Oat Meal, | Potatoes, |
| Pease, | Onions, |
| Oats, | Turnips, |
| Barley, Buckwheat, and Flour. | |

JAMES EVES, JR.

Belleville, Oct'r 14th, 1855. 8

## WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Watch and Clock Maker,
*OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,*
Front St, Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the eighth instalment of ten percent on the Capital Stock of the Belleville Gas Company, has this day been called in by the Trustees of the said "Belleville Gas Company," and made payable at their office in Belleville, to the Secretary of the said Company on Saturday, the second day of February, 1856.

C. G. LEVESCONTE,
*President.*

Belleville, 20th November, 1855. 16


## COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR

—FOR—

1856.

| 1856. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | 1856. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN'Y. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | JULY. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| FEB'Y. | | | | | | 1 | 2 | AUGUST. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | |
| MARCH. | | | | | | 1 |

# Hastings Chronicle.

## A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1856. NO. 21.



The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**The Liverpool and London FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
E. CHANDLER,
19 *Agent, Belleville.*

**DOCTOR COSMAN**
HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Samuel Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.
Belleville, November, 1855. 12

**D. E. BURDETT, M. B.**
*PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*
GRADUATE of the University of TRINITY COLLEGE. Office in McDonald's Buildings, over O'Reilly's Store, Front St., Belleville.
*Advice given to the poor, Gratis.* 10

**Dr. B. S. WILLSON,**
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

**INSURANCE.**
THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sig. (For Life only.)
THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, Agents.
Belleville, June 12, 1855. 42

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**
LIFE Insurance Company. Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
The MONARCH Fire and Life Insurance Company of London. Head Office for Canada at Montreal. Capital, £300,000 sterling.
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All applications for Insurance in the above Companies to the undersigned Agent, will meet with prompt attention.
Address P. R. PALMER.
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**R. P. JELLETT,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, and Conveyancer,—Front Street, Belleville. 48

**WALTER FINDLAY,**
LAW AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, & CONVEYANCER. Direct Office Corner Business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined. Office, Victoria Buildings, next to that lately occupied by John O'Hare Esq.
Belleville, August 8th, 1855. 50

**A. R. Dougall,**
BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

**Charles L. Coleman,**
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. F. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

**G. E. Henderson,**
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office.

**WILSON'S SALOON,**
BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cudwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c. are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Oysters in season, in quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.
JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 14

**J. H. GERMAN,**
DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and INDIA RUBBERS, at the Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville, C. W. 23

**ROBERT S. PERRY,**
SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE, OSWEGO, N.Y. Dealer in *Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork, &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 39y

**JAMES GEEN,**
UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.
Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

**J. B. LENT,**
DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 12

*Piano Forte Tuner.*
H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. DEAN'S Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 23

**INSURANCE.**
**MONARCH**
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

| Capital: | Accumulated Fund: |
|---|---|
| £300,000. | £200,000. |

**ESTABLISHED IN 1835.**
*Empowered by Special Acts of Parl'ment.*

**Trustees.**
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J. R. Hooper Esq. Ald. | William Knott Esq.

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Belleville Agency, Office at J. & J. Booth's Clothing Store, Front Street.
19 JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

***THE COLONIAL***
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
**Head Office.**
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**CANADA.**
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Hon. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
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RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

| Age. | Annual Premium with Profits. £ s. d. | Annual Premium without Profits. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1 14 0 | 1 11 2 |
| 20 | 1 18 4 | 1 15 1 |
| 25 | 2 3 3 | 1 19 8 |
| 30 | 2 9 4 | 2 5 2 |
| 35 | 2 16 7 | 2 11 10 |
| 40 | 3 5 6 | 3 0 0 |
| 45 | 3 17 3 | 3 10 9 |
| 50 | 4 13 0 | 4 5 3 |
| 55 | 5 16 0 | 5 6 4 |
| 60 | 7 1 0 | 6 14 11 |

*These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.*
Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
*Agent at Belleville,*
20-6m JOHN BELL.

**Provincial Insurance Company,**
OF TORONTO, C. W.

| Subscribed Capital: | Paid up Capital: |
|---|---|
| £496,920, | £91,600. |

PRESIDENT:—J. S. HYNES Esq., M.D. Hon. J. C. MORRISON, M. P. P. George Duggan, Esq. J. S. Howard, Esq. W. L. Perrin Esq. Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P. F. W. Cumberland, Esq. Geo. Crawford Esq., M. P. P. J. G. Bowes Esq. M.P.P. E. C. Jones, Esq. Dalrymple Crawford Esq.
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16 6m *Agent.*

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**Fire and Life Insurance Company**
***of London.***
Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic., Chap. 1.
CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
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This Company insures all descriptions of *Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture* in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.
16y ROBT. NEWBERY,
*Agent at Belleville.*

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**Commission Merchant, Produce Broker,**
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*Dr. Coleman's New Building, Front St., Belleville.*
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" Gillespie & Co., Belleville.
" Goodeve, Asels, & Elliott, 88 Pearl Street, New York.
R. D. Collis Esq., Montreal.
Messrs. Gillespie & Co., Quebec.
" A. & E. Shaw, Kingston.
" Wright & Sloan, Oswego. 14

***ALBION HOTEL,***
COBOURG, C. W., by GEORGE F. MUNRO. Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,**
*Cobourg, Division St., near the Wharf.*
***W. F. CHURCH, Proprietor.***


### Poet's Corner

**WINTER.**

Dreary old winter! weary old winter!
Snow-blanched earl, all dripping and chill;
Ice-chains have bound thee, winds whistle round thee,
Heavily, gloomily, plodding on still.
Yet winter meet thee, kindly we greet thee—
Sit by the hearth blaze, and melt all thy snow;
With wassail and gladness we'll charm all thy sadness,
Make thy eye brighten, thy icy blood glow,
Dreary old winter! weary old winter!
We'll make thy eye brighten, thy icy blood glow.

Cheery old winter! merry old winter!
Long while with yule-wreath thy temples are bound,
Drain the spice bowl now, cheer thy old soul now;
"Christmas *wons hail!*" pledge the holy toast round,
Broach butt and barrel, with dance and with carol
Crown we old winter of revels the king;
And when he is weary of living so merry,
He'll lie down and die on the green lap of spring.
Cheery old winter! merry old winter!
He'll lie down and die on the green lap of spring.

### Romance of the Paris Exhibition

*Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis.*

A gentleman was seen making long visits at the Champ Elysees, but it was not to examine the productions of universal industry, nor gather up the amusing incidents which are always transpiring in the crowd. This eccentric person is well known by the frequenters of the Boulevard des Italiens, as a dandy of fire and thirty, the inheritor of a property producing an income of ten thousand francs, and who having nothing to do, and possessing a sensitive heart, made up his mind to marry. He was smitten with the idea, but had his fears. Footing the bills was what alarmed him. The enormous expense which women of the present day lavish on their toilet, caused him a legitimate terror. Where should he find a young person modest in her tastes who would resist the numerous temptations to dress? How should he discover this merit? How judge of her sincerity through the flattering appearances that marriageable young ladies know so well how to assume when they are in the presence of a bachelor?

The exhibition of industry seemed to him to be a good occasion and an excellent field to make this trial. To the palace in the Champs Elysees he went then, to make his observations which he kept up day after day.

He was seen stationed beside the cases in which were exposed the wonders of the jeweller's art, or posted in the quarter where the cashmeres were exposed.—Sometimes he was found near the rich laces, and sometimes in the gallery where the Lyons silks displayed their magnificence.

Young ladies who did not know they were watched, expressed frankly their impressions and their wishes before these wonderful and splendid articles. "Oh, what beautiful diamonds, and how fortunate one would be who could marry and have such," they cried "Oh, what admirable cashmeres I will have one like that in my corbeille, and one like that!" "But just look at this one!" "Oh, magnificent, I will have that too!" "That makes three." "Ah, well we have not got half through the list, a husband who knows how to live, could he do less than put six cashmeres into the corbeille?"

Thousands of young ladies expressing themselves thus, showing their covetousness, their vanity, their exaction, their coquetry, came before him, and every evening, as he quitted his post, pensive and melancholy he said, with a sigh:

"They are all the same, I must still remain a bachelor."

Every day the sad truth became more evident to him, which he bewailed in something like these words:

"At the present time in Paris, a gallant man who has only ten thousand francs income is not rich enough to marry. He must select between celibacy and ruin."

But he was wrong to be so absolute in his despair, and to include all the marriageable ladies in the circle of his reprobation. There are exceptions, at least there was one.

After three months of distressing trial, the despairing bachelor saw a young lady pass near the diamond case who only threw upon the jewelry adisdainful glance. He followed her to the cashmeres, she barely threw upon them a careless look. Laces stretched out like nets did not detain her a single minute. Rich silk stuffs found her indifferent, she did not honor them with a glance. But, on the other hand, this extraordinary young person stopped a long time before the household utensils, examined them carefully and made, to her mother who accompanied her, very sensible observations, upon the advantages of these various objects, and the economy which would arise from their use.

Bachelor, enchanted and ravished, followed this admirable young lady; he did not breathe freely until he learned that she was unmarried. He asked her hand, offered her his ten thousand—was accepted, and will everlastingly bless the universal exhibition—at least he hopes so.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—A Cleveland paper states that at a Sabbath school not many miles distant, a few weeks ago, a Rev'd gentleman, after exhorting the school most piously and affectionately for half an hour, and then by way of giving the pupils a chance to contribute their mite to the general interest of the occasion, he requested them to sing "Jordan" for him, expecting, of course, to hear "on Jordan's stormy banks I stand," when to his surprise, the scholars with one accord struck up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel."

### A Thrilling Scene among the Mountains.

The lofty mountains of the four cantons in Switzerland, says the Siecle, were lately the scene of the most agonizing misfortune. An English tourist, Sir W. T., against the advice of the inhabitants, ventured alone with his daughter, a young lady about eighteen years of age, into the vast forests which cover the crests of the rocks, in search of rare plants. Notwithstanding their promise, they did not return that day, and the inn-keeper becoming alarmed about noon the following day, accompanied by a neighbour, he set out in search of them. He was easily able to follow their steps, but during the course of five hours, all his shoutings and searchings were in vain. A fearful foreboding took possession of his spirit. He repeatedly fired his gun, but the echo alone responded. Continuing his search, however, he climbed upon the edge of a half bare rock, several hundred yards high, and a horrible spectacle met his gaze. The tourist lay before him covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters. His head rested on his hands, tears were flowing rapidly, and he seemed to be in a profound reverie. The cries of the inn-keeper recalled him to himself, and fixing his wandering eyes upon the air he cried, 'See! there she lies, covered with blood and expiring.' These words made the courageous innkeeper groan, and looking behind Sir W. T., he saw the mangled body of his unfortunate child.

'We were at lunch,' he said, 'when my poor girl ran a little before me, and a bear enraged by famine, sprang upon her at the moment that she was gathering some plants at the foot of that rock. She defended herself bravely; her cries brought me to her aid, but my poor child had perished. Animated by despair, I seized the hatchet which I had brought with me, and fury having redoubled my strength and courage, the monster expired at my feet, but I was childless!' Having spoken these words, he was melted into tears. The bear with its head literally hacked and pounded, lay a short distance from the young lady, who herself was unrecognizable. The inn-keeper attempted to make a litter upon which to remove the dead body, but the father opposed his intentions; he followed in two companions without suffering them to touch his precious burden. In this manner they reached the inn at the fall of the evening, and Sir W. T.'s family then learnt their double misfortune—the afflicted father had lost his reason.

### Two Horrible Murders in Connecticut.

The most horrible murder that ever took place in the State of Connecticut, or perhaps in the civilized world, was perpetrated on Monday, in the town of Woodbridge in that State, about eight miles from the city of New-Haven. It was a far more atrocious murder than the one so recently committed by Samuel Sly and the gang of Wakemanites. It is to be sincerely hoped that the citizens of that State have now witnessed the last scene in the Wakeman tragedy.

About half past 10 o'clock on Monday, Mr. Enoch Sperry, of Woodbridge, left his home, and was proceeding through a piece of woods near his house, with his horse and sleigh, and, when near a little brook, in a solitary part of the woods, was attacked by a man named Charles Sanford, and knocked down and most brutally murdered.

Sanford had an axe in his hand with which he struck Mr. Sperry over the right eye, inflicting a fearful gash, and prostrating him beside the road. He then struck him again with the head of the axe upon the back of his head, and then deliberately attempted to chop off his head, nearly severing it from his body. It was connected with his body only by a little skin at the back of the neck.

The horse of Mr. Sperry was allowed to pass on the road, and after proceeding by the house of Mr. Samuel F. Perkins, halted at a shed near by. Mr. Perkins, thinking all was not right, went in search of Mr. Sperry, and found his body lying beside the road, with every indication that he had been waylaid and murdered.

Mr. Perkins alarmed the neighborhood, and having procured assistance, took the body of Mr. Sperry to his family, who live only about a hundred rods from the place where the murder was committed.

A Jury of Inquest was assembled in the evening, and after due deliberation, rendered a verdict that he had come to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

In the evening the murderer was arrested and taken to Jail, and confessed that he had not only murdered Mr. Sperry, but that he had also murdered Mr. Ichabod Umberfield, who lived about a mile east of Mr. Sperry's house.

It seems that after murdering Mr. Sperry, he went to the house of Mr. Umberfield, and entered it, and while he (Mr. Umberfield) was sitting by the stove in the kitchen, he struck him with the same axe with which he murdered Mr. Sperry, and after breaking his skull, nearly severed his head from his body.

The family set up the cry of "Murder!" but he told them to stop their noise or he would chop their heads off also.

He went out of the house to wipe the blood off his axe upon the snow, and while he was out the family fastened the door and prevented his getting in again.

He then went into the woods, but was soon pursued by several neighbors, who succeeded in arresting him after a bloody fight, in which Mr. Lucius Doolittle came near getting killed.

A jury of inquest was impanoled and returned a verdict that Mr. Umberfield came to his death by wounds inflicted in the head and neck by Charles Sanford of Bethany.

This Charles Sanford is a fanatic, who has formerly attended the meetings of the Wakemanites in Hampden. He is subject to fits of insanity, and was probably insane when he committed these dreadful murders.

He confessed having murdered both Mr. Sperry and Mr. Umberfield, while on the way to jail. He said he had a cramp, and if he had not murdered Mr. Sperry and Mr. Umberfield, the cramp would have killed him.

Mr. Umberfield was a man seventy-one years of age, and Mr. Sperry was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Sperry was a man beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Hon. N. D. Sperry, Secretary of State.—*N. Y. Times.*

MATRIMONIAL RUMORS IN PARIS.—A Paris letter mentions the following rumors: "General Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry a daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirty-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to General Canrobert, as a dowry, an income of one hundred and fifty thousand francs. This is a match of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and the former companions of his political vicissitudes, often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury.

Speaking of matrimony, people say now (though this report has already been in circulation before,) that M. de Morny is about to marry a young American lady, without fortune. The relatives of M. de Morny are already known to you. He is generally regarded as the son of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III.—He executed the *coup d'etat* of the second of December. He was at that time Minister of the Interior. He retired from his place, through dissatisfaction at the decrees which impoverished the family of Orleans. He has become President the second time of the Chamber of Deputies. He has a fortune of fifteen millions of francs, acquired in speculations, and which he is disposed, as is said, notwithstanding his former bachelor connections with the court, to give to this young and obscure American lady. He is encouraged in this step, by the success of the love match of the Emperor, who has profited much, as I have already said, by what was regarded at first an unworthy alliance."

THE MAINE LAW APPROVED BY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Albany, Dec. 29, 1855.

A copy of an order in council dated at the Court of Windsor Castle, Nov. 21, 1855, was this morning received at the office of *The Prohibitionist*, in this city. In it Her Majesty gives her official sanction to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Province of New Brunswick, and directs the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and all other persons whom it may concern, to be governed thereby accordingly. The law takes effect on the 1st of January next.

☞ The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of New York.

### SLEEP.

Six or seven hours of every day, men are breathing corpses. The face discharges expression; the brain gives up thinking; life has gone; only the animal lies there, pulsating, breathing, snoring—helpless as an infant—unnoticed as a statue; all gone, all vacant, empty, useless. Looked at without educated associations, there is no difference between a man in bed and a man in a coffin.

And yet, such is the power of the heart to redeem animal life, and clothe all rude and uncommon things with its own life-bearing branches, that there is nothing more exquisite, refined, pure, and beautiful, than the chamber of the house.

Sleep—it has sprouted up with all the flowers of the poets! The couch—from the day that the bride sanctifies it to the day that the aged mother is borne from it, stands clothed with dignity and beauty! Sacred be the tongue that dares speak evil of the household-bed! By its side oscillates the cradle—not far from it is the crib in this sacred precinct, the mother's chamber, lies the heart of the family. Here the child learns its prayers. Hither, night by night, angels stoop. It is the holy of holies.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher.*

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE TIMES.—The following seasonable paragraph appears in one of our exchanges:—"People who suppose that a good prayer is preferred to a good act, doubtless imagine that God has more hearing than eye-sight. The end, we fear, will show that they reasoned from false premises. The poor are oftener prayed for than helped. The reason is, we believe, that breath is cheaper than bullion."

☞ S. B. Stratton, of Bridgport, father of Gen. Tom Thumb, died at that place on the 4th inst., leaving a large fortune to be divided between the widow and the renowned dwarf, and two married sisters.

☞ Montreal is again to be the military head-quarters in Canada. Two regiments of English militia are to be sent there in the Spring. So says the Quebec *Gazette.*

☞ The Newfoundland Reciprocity Bill has received the Royal assent, and is now in full force and effect.

### A Permanent Seat of Government.

There can hardly be any doubt that one of the first questions which will engage the attention of the Legislature at the approaching Session, will be the selection of a *locale* for a permanent Seat of Government; and if anything we can say on the subject will aid in urging the settlement of it, we shall certainly not be found wanting. The last removal was consequent upon the strongly expressed will of the House of Assembly, but we have no hesitation in affirming, that the country will tolerate the travelling plan no longer, and that a change to the final resting place is the last and only one the collective wisdom can venture upon with safety. The monstrous absurdity of the moving scheme has been practically exhibited upon several occasions already, but the repetition has not only failed to reconcile the people to it, but every successive change has increased the public disgust. The late transfer has doubtless capped the climax, and when the bill of costs has been footed and published, its frightful amount will teach a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We believe that the outlay of this one transaction would pay full one-fourth of the cost of erecting a Parliament House, and all the buildings necessary to the various Public Departments, in a style of magnificence worthy of the Province; and if this be at all near the truth, is it not a burning shame that with a country requiring all its available means for the development of its large resources, immense sums should be squandered periodically for the gratification of a miserable caprice? It is not our purpose to renew the discussion as to the most eligible site for the permanent location of the Government; for while we are assured that the present metropolis can in no wise preserve the honors, we feel no disposition to advocate one particular place, but we do feel disposed most strenuously to insist that the fixation of a place will have early consideration, and that the proper means will be adopted for commencing the preparations necessary to insure the completion of the requisite edifices by the time that Toronto will have had what its friends have called, and earnestly contended for,—FAIR PLAY. This question, happily, is not a political one, at least it is not a party question, in the ordinary sense of the term, and therefore every newspaper in the country may and ought to use whatever influence it possesses in enforcing an early and final decision. We throw out these few remarks as an earnest appeal to our purpose to keep bringing up the topic at the proper time; and we trust that in the meantime other presses, East and West, will speak so intelligibly that the M. P. P.'s will have no difficulty in understanding what is meant.—*Pilot.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—President Pierce sent in to the Senate on last Thursday his ratification on Minister Wheeler's treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated before General Walker's advent in that country. It stipulates for the recognition by the United States of the right of Nicaragua to all her claimed territory, including Mosquito, and regardless of the British Protectorate. It also stipulates for the protection and encouragement of the capital and the undertaking of American citizens in Nicaragua, covering of course any railroad or canal which may be projected. It was referred to the committee on Foreign relations. Should the United States Marshal be molested by General Walker at San Juan, as the latter threatens, the Government will have ample grounds for driving that chieftain from the country.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE IN VENICE.—Mr. Locke, formerly editor of the Savannah *Republican*, in a letter to that paper from Europe, giving an account of a recent visit to Venice, says:—

"A strange occurrence took place while I was in Venice. On the same evening, in different parts of the town, two young girls, nine or ten years old, were enticed away to a solitary abode, where they were blind-folded and conducted to another retired house. Here they were well treated during twenty-four hours, with enough to eat and drink, but they were bled several times almost to the point of fainting, and when they had no more blood to spare without endangering their lives, they were restored to their homes by night, in the same mysterious way. Everybody in town was startled by this singular incident. The most common explanation was, that an old sorceress had recommended to some deluded being bathing in the blood of young and healthy persons, as a method of restoring exhausted nature."

BRINE A POISON.—M. Reynal, of the veterinary school at Ayort, France, communicated to the imperial academy of medicine, the results of investigations upon the poisonous properties acquired by beef, after a considerable length of time, in which pork and other meats have been salted or pickled. Although the nature of the poison is involved in considerable obscurity, its existence is clearly demonstrated. The poisonous properties are acquired in two or three months after the preparation of the brine, and its use when for any length of time, even although in small quantities, may produce death.—A simple solution of salt and water, after the same length of time does not produce the same effect. The poison acts as a local irritant, exciting violent intestinal congestion and inflammation; it likewise increases the secretion of the skin and kidneys, and exerts a direct effect upon the nervous system, giving rise to trembling, loss of sensation, convulsions, &c.

### Burning a Negro for Fun—Horrible Affair in Mayeville, K'y.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving day, a couple of young men of Mayaville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker house," in that place, and, protracting their frolic until very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the bar-keeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to *set fire to him in order to awaken him!* With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr. John Ball, keeper of the "Parker House," who says as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could possibly exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he had lived after his burning. The young men respectably connected, whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it, and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are *rich*; their friends agreed to pay Mr. Ball $1,200 for the loss of the servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transaction without a shudder of horror, but that no movement has been made towards a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true!

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—The aspect of that portion of the Crimea occupied by the Allies could scarcely be more different now, compared with what it was this time last year, than the first year in a new settlement from the fiftieth. Not only has Sebastopol fallen, but the terrors of the climate of the Crimea have been overcome. Balaklava and Kamiesch are well ordered ports; the allied camp is a well provided town. The troops are in good condition and health, and have deluged the seat of war with comforts unparalleled in military annals. Where there were no roads there are roads and railroads; where there was only a stationary engine and a wire rope, there are now two locomotives; where there were only tents, pretty soon to rain and cold, there are now huts on the surface and under the surface, of every imaginable shape and size, and double tents, warm, cozy and waterproof. Time for preparation and a knowledge of what was really required, have enabled the British Government to feed, clothe, and shelter its army in a manner that puts the crockery out of court and astonishes our allies. "Our allies are astonished," writes one, "at the profuseness of our military wardrobe, which not only contains a waterproof suit, helmet and all, for coats and caps, cow-hide boots, tweed caps lined with blue or rabbit skins, &c." "The army is getting into better shape and form every day," says the same writer: "Nor have provisions or fuel been overlooked. The spectator looks with surprise upon the "pyramids of biscuit sacks, the rows of barrels of salt meat and rum, the piles of coals and hay, and the abounding stores of fuel."—Another writer, an amateur, doubts "if her Majesty has so happy a set of subjects in any place as in the camp in the Crimea—all very hard at work, and all so very jolly and in such robust health from their occupations!" "It is wonderful how the effectiveness and comfort of the army have increased." The traveller resting at night in Kadikoi "had a nice room with a sofa on each side, matted and papered, with a good stove and easy chairs, Turkey carpets, curtains to the windows, and the latest Paris newspaper." Here is a bill of fare and accessories of a dinner in an officer's tent—"Clean table cloth, clean knives and plates; soups, Irish stew, excellent roast mutton, roast fowls, potatoes, cabbage, apple-pudding, cheese, bitter, sherry, port, cherry brandy, coffee, all well cooked." At Kamiesch there were "nice shops, with well dressed Frenchwomen at the counters—bountifully supplied with the necessaries of life;" plenty of bread, plenty of meat; and in the fish market, "turbot, red mullet, oysters, &c."

WILL IT BE BELIEVED?—The following story is told in the papers brought by the *Pacific*:

"Near the villa of the Pacha of Constantinople is the hospital where the women and debilitated French officers are healed and guartered. Some of the convalescent managed to open a communication with some of the Pacha's wives, who, managing to obtain permission to visit for four days others of that functionary's wives in a distant seraglio, took up their abode in the hospital and were having a jolly time of it with some of the French officers aforesaid. The Pacha, however got wind of the affair, and surrounding the hospital with his troops, demanded the women.—The French refused to give them up until the troops were withdrawn, and then only on a promise that they should not be hanged.—But the Pacha, on getting them once more in his potato or his seraglio, immediately had them sewed up in bags and drowned in the Bosphorus, according to the requirement of Turkish law in such cases made and provided."

**The Terms of Peace sent to Russia.**
*From the London Post, Dec. 17.*

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was to leave Vienna yesterday for his post, the bearer of the ultimatum which Austria has resolved to press upon the acceptance of the Czar. The tenor of the contents is no secret.—We have repeatedly alluded in this journal to the terms that must be required from Russia to effect a peace that should be safe and honorable. The annihilation of the maritime supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war—by the dismantling of her fortresses on its shore—and by the residence of Consuls, who may certify that no purposes but those of legitimate commerce are ever attempted to be compassed—would free Turkey from all danger by sea from her great neighbor, whilst the utter renunciation of all rights of interference with the Sultan's dominion over the Danubian Principalities, together with the cession of a portion of Bessarabia, comprising the mouths of the Danube, would secure the Porte in undisputed possession of its European territorial rights. These conditions, when confirmed by material guarantee, as well as by treaty, would solve the Eastern question. Other important terms, it is true, are demanded, such as that Bomarsund should not be rebuilt, but of these we do not wish to state more than that all is exactly and finally laid down. All the world knows that, in these matters there are many crevices by which a subtle diplomacy may escape, and it may be expected that Russia can now, as before, tamper with our demands, and elude their objects. This cannot be. It has been provided against. Never was there a document so distinct and unmistakeable as the paper which Count Esterhazy is bearing to St. Petersburg, and to it there are but two answers possible, namely, a positive refusal, or a positive acceptance. No evasive answer—no conditional acceptance—no counter propositions will be received. *It is stated to be the intention of Austria, in the event of the refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar, to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburgh.* It will probably take Count Esterhazy about five or six days to reach St. Petersburg, and, if we may judge by precedent, some fourteen days will be allowed to the Emperor of Russia to consider his resolution, and to give his answer. This is no idle comedy, nor what of late has been its synonym, a vain negotiation. Austria urges upon Russia the only terms on which she can obtain peace. If she can humble her pride, she may say "Yea." Then immediately follows an armistice and a settlement. If, however, she cannot entirely and at once accept the bitter consequences of her own ambition and foolishness, then must she face the extraordinary force which will be brought to bear against her in the next campaign, and which, under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state of which the terms necessities will make her yield to our terms. The cabinet of St. Petersburgh may not, however, see matters in this light.

## EUROPE.

Count Valentine Esterhazy has gone from Vienna to St. Petersburgas the bearer of new propositions of peace, invented by Austria and assented to by both France and England. The terms thus submitted to the Czar are: 1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and other. 2. A general protection of the great Powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of the Danube to be secured. 4. The fortresses of Bomarsund and Sebastopol not to be rebuilt. The Czar is to have a fortnight to consider these proposals; if he rejects them there will be an end of negotiations till after the next campaign, in which there is a vague, but we dare say most fallacious, notion that Austria will take some part. If he accepts, a new Conference will take place at Dresden or Munich. There is not much reason to believe that Count Esterhazy will have to wait for his answer, or that it will be other than a flat negative, Russia is not sufficiently humiliated to accept such terms.

From Kars we have at last positive intelligence of the capitulation of the garrison to the Russians—all their heroism being unable to contend against starvation. The Muchir, commanding the Turkish army of Anatolia, together with some ten other general officers, including the British General Williams, were taken prisoners; but the Hungarians (Kmetty, Kollman and Tashler) succeeded in making their escape to Erzerouz, rather than run the risk of being surrendered to the Austrians, which the Russians would possibly have done. In the capture of this place the Russians took 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 10,000 prisoners beside those already reported—5,000 being Turkish regulars and 4,000 Redifs.

Of Omar Pasha we hear nothing except some very doubtful private accounts, which say that he has driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khoni, five leagues from Kutaes, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by 10,000 Russians. Muravieff had detailed part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks are said to have found 12,000 fur coats in Khoni.

A treaty has been entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression. As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By article 1st the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy any portion of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway. He engages moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights. In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway, he is permission to occupy certain points of said territory or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other in these same territories or on the coast of Sweden or Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and Queen of England; and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, with those of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three Powers.

**Interesting from St. Petersburgh.—The People and their Rulers.**

The following letter had been received in Paris from St. Petersburg, under date Dec. 6.:—

The police is so active here that it is difficult and even dangerous to write anything, and each time I take up my pen I do so in fear and trembling, and am only quieted on the score of know that my letter is fairly over the frontier. You can hardly imagine the condition in which St. Petersburg is. Sorrow or dismay are everywhere. The government does its best to force the nobles to be generous to give *fêtes* and balls—but money is wanting.—The theatres are open; the Italian opera has resumed its performances—and this may be said to be the only pleasure we now have here. The city has always had a military aspect; but now more than ever, it has the appearance of a camp. The taking of Sebastopol fell on this population of Moujiks like a clap of thunder, and the defeat of Mouravieff before Kars exasperated every one. These are facts which cannot be kept secret, and which destroy many illusions. It is only now people begin to think that the Russian armies are not always invincible nor always victorious, and the peasants cannot recover from their astonishment.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—A frightful accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad to-day on the track which crosses Monigmery Cove, just below this city. The express train from Albany, due here at 4 p. m., did not reach here until nearly half-past two, the time for the starting of the Poughkeepsie train south. The Albany train, however, was allowed to take the right of the track, and for that purpose the Poughkeepsie train was detained ten minutes. Each train was drawn by two locomotives.—As the first train neared the place where the accident happened, a signal to stop was discovered about a quarter of a mile in advance, and the summons was immediately obeyed. The object of the detention proved to be a defect in the track,—in about ten minutes after the stoppage of the Albany train the Poughkeepsie train came along in full speed and dashed into it with such force that the car first struck was completely demolished, and the one preceding it was nearly as badly wrecked. In the cars destroyed were about fifty passengers, and the only reason that the loss of life was not more extensive, is that the passengers were warned of their danger just before the collision, thus enabling many to escape.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:—"A decisive step has been taken relative to the British enlistment. A long correspondence on the subject between the two Governments has been closed by a conclusive despatch to Mr. Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British government to recall Mr. Crampton, or leaving the alternative of the Administration giving him his passports here." The same paper signifies distinctly the resolution of the executive to grant exequators to Consuls Barclay at New York, Matthew at Philadelphia, and Raycroft at Cincinnati, who were implicated in the late enlistments.

NEW YORK, January 14.

Another accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at 10 last night. As the down train from Albany, drawn by two locomotives, was passing over the bridge, they run off the switch, killing two firemen and a negro boy.

Intelligence from Washington states that a strong impression prevails in political circles that our relations with Great Britain are threatened, as serious apprehensions are expressed by many Senators. Several of them in the confidence of the Administration state that a rupture between the two Governments is almost certain.

Another correspondent telegraphs that highly important despatches have been received at the Department from England, with reference to the understanding respecting Central America affairs.

QUEBEC, January 8.

ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.—Matthew Hopkins, a lad about 19 years of age, one of the persons accused of the murder of Robert Corrigan, at St. Sylvester, yesterday morning came to town and delivered himself into the custody of the gaoler.—On his admission within the walls of the prison, two of the City Police handed a warrant for his detention to the turnkey. It is supposed that each of the accused as have not fled the country will surrender themselves to take their trial at the Criminal Court which will be held on the 20th instant.

☞ It is said that if the American Government carry out the policy they have applied to Dr. Crampton, in Washington, they will be bound to take proceedings against M. Stoeckle, Russian Minister and interium for recruiting within the United States. A few weeks since, it is averred, he engaged the services of a young man in Kentucky, gave him a Lieutenant's commission, and sent him off to join the armies of the Czar. M. Stoeckle, moreover, following in the footsteps of his predecessor Bodisco, has recently, by the aid of Hyman, bound over to himself and to the Russian cause, a citizen of Massachusetts, Caleb Cushing had better see whether or not that is a case that comes under the neutrality laws.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* states that he has been informed by a gentleman from Chippewa, Canada, that two persons belonging to that village went over the Falls of Niagara on Friday last. They were out on the river fowling, and in pursuit of game ventured too far into the current, and were consequently carried over the cataract.

The steamer in which Gov. Hincks and family were passengers, on their way to Barbadoes, had arrived at Ireland Islands in the Bermudas, having broken down on the voyage out.—*Quebec Chronicle*

# Latest by Telegraph.

Montreal Line.

**Arrival of the Atlantic.**

New York, January 14, 1856.

The *Atlantic* arrived here this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 29th, and brings London dates of 31st Dec.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Brown, Shipley & Co. report market unfavorable for buyers. Daily sales, 600 bales. Market closed firm.

Breadstuffs—in large supply, but limited demand. Wheat 3d. lower. Flour, 1s. 6d. lower Corn, 1s 6d a 2s lower.

Beef in limited demand. Pork,—nothing doing. Sugar quiet and firm.

Money in demand, rate unchanged. Consols closing at 88¼ a 88¾.

News interesting, but not important,—mostly rumors.

Peace negotiations remain in *statu quo*.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, has reached St. Petersburgh with the Western ultimatum, but it has not yet been replied to. Austria has notified Prussia of the contents, and Prussia has consented to urge it on the Czar.

Saxony has also sent to St. Petersburgh Baron Zeebach, to recommend the Czar to accept. Rumors are afloat that Denmark is about to join the Alliance.

Sweden has the Western propositions, but they are kept secret. It is believed, however, that Russia will accept only England's demands for indemnity, which Prussia, backed by Austria, absolutely refuses. Upon the whole, the prospects of a speedy peace have increased but little.

Nothing from the seat of war, except details from Kars.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Advices from Constantinople state that 60 Merchantmen have been wrecked off the Salina mouth, and 600 lives lost.

It was reported that a French Frigate had been lost off the Spanish coast, and all hands lost.

Liverpool, Saturday A. M.—The *Donald McKay* has arrived from Australia. Her gold will probably be taken by the Bank of France.

A despatch from Vienna to the London *Times* states that Count Buol had communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff. They are the same as mentioned in the *Times* of Dec'r 12th. The territory demanded to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bessarabia lying between the fortress of Choytou, on the north, and the Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

A despatch from Paris states that the chamber of Stockholm has decided that the new Russian loan shall not be quoted in the Paris Bourse.

**Arrival of the "Ericsson."**

New York, Jan'y 15th.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived here this evening, having left Havre on the 30th December. She brings 27 passengers, and Paris papers to the 19th, which are later than those received by the *Atlantic*.

*Delignant's Messenger* says: "In spite of the efforts making for the re-establishment of peace, the Piedmontese Government is preparing additional forces for a new campaign.

The Minister of War is said to have given orders for a corps of 10,000 men, to be got ready withoudelay.

Constantinople, 17th.—Several English gun-boats were still cruising in the Sea of Azoff, destroying the Russian granaries.

General Williams and the prisoners of Kars had been sent to Tiflis. The Russians found at Kars 3,000 wounded men, and 250 cannon.

The retrograde movement of Omar Pasha on redoubt Kalei, is confirmed.

There had been a quarrel at Kertch between the Anglo-Ottoman troops and the Turks, but it was put down.

In the Paris Bourse a sudden rally had taken place, on a report that a truce for 3 months had been agreed upon.

**Good Times—Food getting Cheaper.**

Those who study only the prices current furnished by their grocer's bills, may not be aware of the fact that our staple articles of food have been daily growing cheaper. Take flour as an example:—Nov. 28—six weeks ago—ordinary State flour sold for $9 25 a $9 31½ per barrel. To-day, the same brand sold for $7 87½ a $7 93½—a fall of $1 37½ per barrel, or nearly 15 per cent., and this in the heart of Winter with the great channels of cheap transportation closed. A year ago to-day this brand of flour sold for $8 75 a $8 87½—or nearly a dollar per barrel higher than now. Will the bakers please make a note of the above, for a friend at our elbow, who buys *bread*, says he is sure baker's loaves are smaller than they were one month ago.

Six weeks ago Mess Pork sold for $21 75 a $22 50 per barrel; to-day for $15 75. Sugars and most articles in the grocery line are also cheaper. Butter and Eggs, Apples and Potatoes, and most other kinds of eatables are, to say the least, no higher. The cold weather and the temporary blockading of the roads will, of course, cause a little temporary rise in farm produce, but this will not last. There is too large a supply in the country to admit of its long continuance.—*N. Y. Times, 12th.*

The New York *Herald* says that an interesting report on the effect of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, was made by the Hon. J. Phillips Phenix, at a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday the 4th instant. From this document it appears that the trade between the two countries has quadrupled during the last three years, and is only exceeded by two countries, viz:—England and France.—Its value is nearly equal to the commerce of the latter. The report recommends Congress to still further extend the principles of the reciprocity, by admitting other articles of produce free. A report was also made on the usury laws, in which the Chamber adheres to their formerly expressed opinion in favor of their entire abolition by the State Legislature.

☞ Tidings have been received of the death of Samuel Rogers, the oldest surviving representative of English literature and society in the last century, while he filled a conspicuous place in the intellectual history of the present day. Mr. Rogers was in the ninety-sixth year of his age, having been born in 1760.

GOING UP.—The Peterboro' *Review* says that a Mr. Walton sold a hog last week weighing 618 lbs, for $55 17 cents. A few years ago a yoke of fat oxen would have scarcely commanded such figures. Thus we go up, up. These are golden days for farmers.—*Port Hope Enaign.*


New Advertisements for Co-day.

Stuffer Fowler.
Concert in Stirling on the 24th inst.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands,—J. W. D. Moodie.
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriers, &c.—M. Nulty.
Boots and Shoes, &c.—Young, &c.
Architecture.—W. Mundamer.
Notice.—Reynolds.
House to Let.—A. D. Ogden.
Aspin Blackford, Engraver and Draftsman.
For Sale or To Let.—A. Cameron, Esq.
List of Convictions.—John Flint, Deputy Clerk.
The British Periodicals.—Leonard Scott & Co.



# Hastings Chronicle.

**Belleville, Thursday, January 17, 1856.**


## THE COMMUTATION FRAUD.

The political equanimity of the Province has been somewhat disturbed of late by some astounding disclosures which have been made public by a letter from the Rev. P. McNaughton, received and published by the *Globe*. Our readers are aware that the notorious Commutation clause, which was itself a most infamous deception, provided that all "annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy," should be secured to them "during the period of their natural lives or incumbencies. This sum was very clearly defined to be the amount which the incumbent was actually in receipt of annually from the Clergy Reserve fund on the 9th of May 1853, and none other. From Mr. McNaughton's statement it appears that the amount received by each Minister of the Church of Scotland for the years 1851, '52, '53, and '54 respectively, was £112 10s. After the passage of the commutation Act in March 1855, Mr. McNaughton and each of the Ministers of his Church received a communication from the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves Fund, stating that they had resolved on the payment of £150 per annum henceforth, and authorising him to draw the additional sum of £37 10s., in order that he might state when he commuted that his yearly income was £150. Mr. McNaughton being a man of christian integrity and inflexible honor, rejected with indignity this miserable subterfuge, and refused to become a party to what he considered wholesale swindling. He says therefore,—

"These are the grounds on which I have formed my judgment of indging from these grounds, it is apparent to me, that were I to attest that I am in receipt of an annual stipend from the Clergy Reserve of one hundred and ten pounds, I would be guilty of an act, instead of a truth and fact, a wilful and deliberate falsehood. Does Christianity require to be supported by such means? Does she not shrink from and indignantly reject such support? Can support thus obtained receive a blessing from him who is the God of truth?

Thus viewing matters, and being entirely true in my view of facts as I saw but one course to pursue, viz: to withdraw from the Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

To carry my resolution into effect, I laid before the Presbytery of Toronto, in May, 1855, my withdrawing in a document addressed to the Moderator, to be communicated to the Presbytery.

By such dishonorable means the country has been diddled out of some £25,000! The most painful part of the whole transaction, if these things be true, consists in the *single* exception in the participation of this fraud by a large and highly respectable body of christian Ministers. Under these circumstances, we have awaited with no inconsiderable anxiety for a satisfactory explanation, for we were loth to believe how a body of men holding the high and sacred trust of instructing mankind in the ways of virtue and religion, if they understood the matter, could so far deviate from the principles of common honesty. The Montreal *Transcript*, in an article entitled "Much ado about nothing" offers the following explanation, which we give for the benefit of our readers:—

"The premises are admitted, but the conclusions are denied. The Clergy Reserves money has never been paid over to the authorities regularly, or in particular stated sum, so that a year's salary could at once be paid. The interest of years, on some portion of it, has often been received at once; to meet emergencies a reserve has always been maintained, and when the Province including back payments and interest, would accumulate to a certain amount, it was divided among the Clergy as additional salary. At one time the Clergy only received from the Fund £60 per annum; then this was increased, by the circumstances we have explained to £80; again the managers were enabled to raise it to £112 10s.; and the back payments and accumulations for 1853, having in March last all been collected, £37 10s additional was paid to each of the Ministers. A surplus even now remains in the Treasurer's hand, and we understand, on account of these arrears—badly collected, and never paid in time—a supplemental claim for an additional commutation will shortly be put in by the Church of Scotland, and will be, we doubt not, entertained by the Government."

Not being in possession of the requisite information, if untrue, to expose these statements, we must content ourselves for the present with an examination of their character. To us the explanation is quite unsatisfactory. Taking for granted that the Clergy did not receive the full amount of their annual stipend, it does not appear from the statements of the *Transcript* that if they had received the full yearly amount, it would have been as large a sum as £150. According to Mr. McNaughton's representations, his average yearly receipt for the last 21 years have been about £80. Now if all "the back payments and accumulations" have been collected, and when divided among all the Ministers the sum is £37 10s, it will be seen that this is not the *balance of one* year's dues, but of *several*; and should be so distributed as to give the proper annual appropriation. If divided by the last five years, it will give an addition of £7 10s. instead of £37 10s. This of itself would be no small yearly saving to the Province. If this sum, however, be divided into a greater number of back years, for which arrears are claimed, it will be seen that the yearly amount to be added will be proportionably diminished. But the *Transcript* says that a surplus even now remains in the Treasurer's hands, and that a claim will be put in for this. How much is remaining, he does not state. It appears singular, to say the least, that it was not paid over with the £37 10s. when it was collected and "on hand." These things need inquiring into,—as the matter is little mended by the *Transcript's* ingenious explanation.

**English Reviews and Blackwood.**

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the re-publication of these Periodicals by Messrs. Leonard & Scott, New York, and in doing so it may not be out of place to give our readers some information respecting them which may not be within the reach of all.

The *Edinburgh* is the oldest of the English Reviews. It was started under the auspices of no less worthies than Brougham, Jeffrey, and Sidney Smith, in the year 1802, when England with the rest of Europe were engaged in a gigantic struggle with France and their ambitious military chieftain. The bold, liberal, and unsparing articles which then appeared one after another like scorching meteors, exposing civil abuses and advocating practical reforms, alarmed the Tory party and shook the equilibrium of the halls of Legislature themselves. As a counteracting agency the London *Quarterly* was called into requisition about seven years later, with all the power and talent the Tory party could command—and a brilliant galaxy it was. While with the three already named as the founders of the *Edinburgh* may be mentioned as contributors such men as Mackintosh, Napier, and Macaulay, we have in connexion with the London *Quarterly* names no less distinguished; such as Gifford (for Editor), Southey, Scott, Lockhart, Croker, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Millman, and others. With men of such prominent and attractive characters, both moral and intellectual, for their contributors, is it to be wondered at that these Reviews immediately took the highest standard in English literature, and became the popularity of the best named Review. It has done much to ameliorate the condition of the lower classes, and has given many a deadly thrust to antiquated tyrannical and time-honored but absurd institutions. It has not, however, been very orthodox in its religious teachings, and often hurls a javelin with dextrous precision at some of the popular prevailing religious dogmas; it has since been united with the Foreign Quarterly and Foreign Review. The present editor is Mr. Chapman.

The organization of the Free Church in Scotland, and the silence or hostility of the other Reviews with regard to religion, led to the establishment of the *North British Review*. It was not, however, confined to religious subjects, but embraced the whole range of science and literature. How this task was executed need not be stated; such names as Chalmers, Sir David Brewster, Hamilton, Buchanan, Dr. Whewell Taylor, the Duke of Argyle, Cunningham, Blackie, Tulloch, &c., would be a guarantee of success in any undertaking. Since the establishment of the *North British*, the *Edinburgh* has been not only less latitudinarian, but it has rather become an ally in the cause of religious truth, and has exerted an influence of the most desirable nature on the public mind. The present Editor of the *North British* is Professor Fraser.

*Blackwood*—last though not least, requires little recommendation at our hands. Known all the world over for its racy fiction, its rebuke of vice and pretension, its purity of style, its philosophical research, its refined criticism, its exquisite drollery, and its political consistency, it is read and admired both by friends and foes, and no one feels that his library is complete without it. Its present editor is the Rev. Whitwell Elwyn, and one of its chief contributors Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. It has in time been edited by Lockhart and Prof. Wilson, *alias* Christopher North. Its Notes on Canada and the North-west, and its Story of the Campaign, which have appeared in the late numbers, are worth more than the year's subscription.

THE "AGRICULTURALIST."—This periodical is a continuation of the *Canadian Agriculturalist*, and is the eighth volume of the same, with many important improvements and at a reduced price. The price for single subscribers has been reduced from 5s. to 3s. 9d., and any person remitting 5s. will be entitled to two copies.—For a work so well got up, and which promises to be so efficient, we deem this price very reasonable indeed, and we hope that it will receive that patronage from an enlightened public which its merits demand. It is a home production, edited by a Canadian, and we would be heartily glad to see it supplant such "bogus" productions as the *Canada Farmer*, printed in Yankeedom for the mere purpose of making money by the operation.

☞ The Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada for 1855, has been placed on our table. It is neatly got up in pamphlet form, and contains about 80 pages. The Report shows this department of the work to be in a prosperous condition. The total amount collected for the year ending June in both Conferences is $6,118, of which $4,607 was received from the Niagara Conference. The Treasurer of the Eastern Conference reports £300 6s. 7d. on hand, and the Treasurer of the Western, £186 15s. 6d. This must at least above the funds to be in a healthy state, and will enable the Society greatly to extend its sphere of labor and usefulness.

The annual Missionary Meeting of this Society will be held in the brick Church in this place on Wednesday, 23rd inst. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Ministers of different denominations are expected to address the meeting.

☞ On Monday evening last, the annual meeting of the Belleville Temperance Association was held, pursuant to notice, in the room of the Mechanic's Institute. There was a fair attendance. The officers of the Society were re-elected, and a business committee of 12 was chosen. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. D. Powis. Very interesting addresses were delivered by the Chairman (Billa Flint Esq.), Rev. J. Chesnut, Drs. Holden and Hope, Messrs. Boscily, Simpson, and Pashley, and Rev. W. Gregg Several additional names were added to the Society.

The Chairman announced that at the request of the Society, the Rev. J. Caughey would deliver a Lecture before the members of the Association on Friday evening January 25th, in the Wesleyan Church. The proceeds of the lecture to meet Mr. Caughey at Mr. Flint's house on Saturday evening next, to confer in relation to it.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—An Extra of the official *Gazette* was issued on the 7th inst., announcing the calling of Parliament for the despatch of business on Friday, the 15th of February. The time for receiving petitions for private or local Bills will expire on the 1st of March.

## TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The following are the returns, as far as we can gather:—

SIDNEY.—Messrs. R. Bird, M. B. Robin, C. Gilbert, D Jones, A. McMullen.

HAWDON.—Messrs. Fletcher, Peterson, Butler, Kerr, and Cook.

TRENTON.—R. Francis Sr., J. Potter, W. W. Stewart, G. H. Gordon, and D. R. Murphy.

THURLOW.—Messrs. David Clapp, Philip Clapp, Jos. Canniff, Philip Canniff, and Delew Ham.

HUNGERFORD—Messrs. George Benjamin, F. Cabourie, Joseph Elliott.

HUNTINGDON.—Messrs. Philip Luke, Thos. Emo, Dan'l Calvert, Geo. Graham, and Wm. Morton.

TYENDINAGA.—Messrs. N. S. Appleby, Michael Sweeney, Alex. McLaren.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The following gentlemen have been elected for the ensuing term:—

Baldwin Ward,—Mr. Wm. Kerr.
Coleman Ward,—Mr. Chas. Pringle.
Samson Ward, Dr. Walton.
Ketcheson Ward,—Mr. M. Bowell.

The Board, as now constituted, will consist of Messrs. J. H. Meacham, Dr. Walton, B. Hunt, C. Pringle, Wm. Kerr, T. Rutherford, Rev. A. Walker, M. Bowell.

CONCERT AT STIRLING.—There is to be a grand Entertainment at Stirling on the evening of Thursday next, 24th inst., for particulars of which see advertisement.—The principal vocal and instrumental talent of Belleville has volunteered on the occasion, which being a charitable one, will surely prove no exception to what has ever been elicited on similar occasions from our towns-people.

☞ We are in receipt of a communication purporting to be from "H. Bleekerr," yent as it is with a singular character, and starts questions which have never been entertained by the *Chronicle*, we have in common with certain friends who saw the production, been inclined very strongly to doubt its authenticity. We would gladly receive further information on this point, as well as to whether the writer intends the letter to be published,—as no such request has been intimated. Mr. B will please communicate with us on this subject at his earliest convenience.

LECTURE.—Mr. Burdon delivered a Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, in his usual happy manner, on "Education." The lecturer also announced his intention of giving a second on this subject in the course of a few weeks. A practical subject with a practical person to handle it.

DEBATE.—On the evening of Friday last, the following question was discussed by the members of the "Belleville Mechanic's Institute Literary Association":—"Are the present Ministry worthy the support of the people?" After an animated discussion on both sides, the question was decided in the negative.

It was gratifying to see so large a number of our citizens present, as it augurs well for the prosperity of the Association. Mr Diamond was appointed to deliver the Essay for the next ensuing meeting; subject,—"Is it the moral duty of the moderate drinker to become the total abstainer?"

☞ On Wednesday evening Jan'y 9th, the Annual Missionary Meeting was held in the John St. Presbyterian Church. The attendance, owing to the very inclement state of the weather, was not so large as usual. On the platform we observed Rev. Messrs Pierce, (of Kingston) Chambers (of Picton), Cheanut (of Hastings), Gardiner, Smart, Wilson, Powis, and Gregg, of Belleville.

Mr. George Robertson occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by several of the above named gentlemen, urging the necessity of redoubled effort and labor for the evangelization of the world. There appeals were listened to with deep attention, and nobly responded to,—the collection taken up for the various schemes in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada amounting to £30.

☞ We are glad to find that it is resolved to hold Service in the Town Hall on each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by several Clergymen in Town, who will officiate alternately. The Town Hall (which has been kindly granted by the Mayor,) will be rendered warm and comfortable, and we hope that good will come out of their united services. We observe that in London, that eminent building Exeter Hall has been opened every Sunday evening for the preaching of the Gospel, all the sittings, nearly 5,000, to be free. Ministers of all Evangelical denominations will preach. The first Sunday it was crowded to excess. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Brock (Baptist). It is very gratifying to observe a growing catholicity of feeling and effort among Christians, and a deepening sense of the importance of more aggressive and popular labor for the cause of Christ.—*Com.*

*To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.*

**PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.**

MR. EDITOR,—You could confer a favor by publishing the following circular, addressed to me, by the Secretary of the Central committee of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Association:—

"TORONTO, November, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—At the General Provincial Temperance Convention, held in this City on the 25th and 26th October, you were appointed a member of the General Committee, to serve for the Electoral Division of Hastings, until the semi-annual meeting of the Convention, on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1856.

The design of forming this Committee is that every Electoral Division of Hastings, shall have an active and energetic *Superintendent of Prohibition* resident therein, whose duty it will be to prepare petitions to the *Legislature* for a Prohibitory Liquor Law; adopting such forms as each may please; secure their circulation through the Division, and forward the signatures and addresses, when signed, to the Secretary; distribute such tracts and publications as may be furnished for the purpose; to procure local lecturers and other means of Prohibition; to collect subscriptions and donations for carrying on the Temperance reform; to gather statistics respecting the liquor traffic and intemperance, and generally promote the cause of Prohibition as may be deemed expedient.

In discharging the above important responsible and arduous duties, the Central Committee expect each superintendent will make such divisions of his sections and call to his aid such friends of the cause as will enable him to report, that every person in his Division, capable of distinguishing drunkenness from sobriety, has been applied to for his signature to the petition.

The Central Committee declare it to be important, that the petitions and subscriptions to the general fund be forwarded to the Secretary as soon as possible, as hitherto the amount collected has been insufficient to defray the expense of postages and printing, and of the travelling agent.

If, from any cause, you find you cannot act in the capacity to which you have been elected, have the kindness to transmit the name of some thoroughgoing friend of the movements who will take your place.

What is your opinion respecting the establishment of a Temperance Weekly Family Newspaper, under the Superintendence of a Central Committee, or what plan would you suggest to bring the power of the Press to our aid?

The Central Committee desire, at your earliest convenience, your full and explicit opinion on the foregoing matters, with any further remarks and suggestions which you may have to offer."

Your obedient Servant,
HENRY WM. JACKSON,
*Sec'y Central Com.*


DR. C. V. N. RELYEA,
*Belleville.*

Having been elected a member of the Central Committee, to serve for the County of Hastings, I solicit the co-operation of the following named gentlemen:—

FRANKFORD.—M. B. Roblin and Erastus Howard.
MADOC.—Uriah Seymour.
STRONGVILLE.—Wm. Campbell.
STIRLING.—Dr. Boller and Wm. Blakely.
TRENTON.—Jeremiah Simmons and Wm. Shea.
SIDNEY.—James Johnston & David Lockwood.
SMITHVILLE.—Wm. McCreary and Wm. H. McDonell.
THURLOW.—Isaac Deniko and Seth Washburn.
HUNGERFORD.—Geo. Howell.

The above commission shows the duty of those selected, from whom I hope to receive such assistance as will enable me to discharge my complete report, and send in the most numerous signed petition of any County in Canada. I will as soon as practicable send forms of Petitions, and trust that those selected will use every exertion to have them circulated, signed, and then forwarded to my address, in time to enable me to forward them to the Secretary, by the 15th February 1856.

C. V. N. RELYEA.

Belleville, January 5, 1856.

MICKEY FREE.—This appears to have been the name of a person for some time a resident in Brockville, C. W., who was lately executed in California for a series of robberies and murders. He suffered the extreme penalty of the law along with an accomplice by the name of Craine.—Their behaviour just before being launched into eternity is thus described by a Sacramento paper:

"They ascended the scaffold at half-past one o'clock. Craine occupied about three-fourths of an hour in a speech, the burthen of which was that the Bible was a fable, and that society would soon look upon the 'Harmonia' as the surest guide to eternal happiness.

Mickey Free made no speech, but commenced a song, the first verse of which he sung, and then stopped, as he had forgotten the words. A duett was then sung by the prisoners, the words of which were composed by Craine fr the occasion, and which occupied ten minutes."

A LITERARY MARRIAGE.—The New York *Ledger* says that Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldredge—so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern—was married, on Monday, the 5th instant, to Mr. James Parton, the author of "The Life of Horace Greeley."

PETERBORO' ELECTION.—The nomination day is fixed for the 14th inst., and the polling days for the 22nd and 23rd.

**Bronchitis and Cough Cured.**

Boston, August 18.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen—I have been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough, and bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to the public and for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and that the above statement is in the above statement.

D. BARROWS, Practising Physician,
Boston, Aug. 16.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

**Astonishing Cure with only One Bottle.**

Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Me., April 24, '54.

JOS. B. HALL & Co., say:—"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of your Pain Killer. It is a wonderful article; we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity; we have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your enquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters," I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your agent for a bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is entirely well. Yours, respectfully, &c.—Name.

She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters.

WM. CLARK.

*See Advertisement.* 20 2

☞ The rapid changes of weather in our variable climate is peculiarly trying to the constitution of the weak and delicate. Rheumatism, Pain and Aching of the Bones, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c., not only affects them, but seizes hold on many who are now most vigorous and healthy.

Thousands, we cannot speak too strong terms to commend the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture.—It cures disease by purifying the blood, and expelling from the system all the impurities which tend to generate or retain disease; it is perfectly harmless, and has gained for itself a reputation as an alterative and strengthening tonic, which is not approached by any medicine before the public. It is a remedy for Scrofula, and the very worst forms of depraved blood, no medical discovery yet made equals it. The proprietors have in their possession are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country detailing cures by Carter's Spanish Mixture, after the efforts of the most eminent and regular remedies of the profession had signally failed.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of sufferers to this preparation as a medicinal agent of singular and extraordinary efficacy. 19-4

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for Cholera Morbus, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the same effect, and none who have once used the Pain Killer, would willingly be without it constantly in their homes.—*Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.*

Hear certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it to be a safe and valuable medicine.

A. BRONSON.

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Hill River.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one a small oval likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—the other each be filled upon a genuine. Prices of bottles 12½ cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 respectively. Sold by

HOLDEN & Co.
M. SAWYER.
E. CHANDLER.

18 4


**BELLEV

*Jack, the Giant Killer*, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself. 20 3

*Oxygenated Bitters, a cure for Dyspepsia.* The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible, but refer to certificates of gentlemen well known to the public, for abundant proof that they have been remarkably successful.

**FOUND,**

A FUR MUFFLER. The owner can have it by proving his property, and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the *Chronicle* Office.

Jan. 17, 1856.

## Town Hall, STIRLING!

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

**CONCERT,**

IN aid of the funds for erecting an Episcopal CHURCH in Stirling, on

**Thursday Evening, 24th January.**

The principal portion of the musical talent of Belleville, has volunteered upon this occasion. For particulars see Programmes of the day.

Tickets, 5s. Family tickets, 10s. To be obtained of Dr. Lister, E. Holden, B. F. Davy, Q. McNider, H. Corby, W. P. Wilson, and Alex. Judd, Esqs.

COMMITTEE.—The Rev. F. Groves, J. Mitchell, Wm. Baker, Chas. Gream, D. M. Jones, Geo. C. Bull, Thos. Kelso, B. Stedman.

J. M. WARD, *Sec'y.*

Angus MacLeod.

**Engraver and Draftsman.**

*CHURCH ST. BELLEVILLE.*

W. J. NORTHGRAVES, Watchmaker and Jeweller, and Mr. Kinsey, Hardware Merchant, Front St. will receive orders, which will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Spoons, Jewelry, &c., &c., and Coats of Arms, engraved or Painted.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21-4

**PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE**

—OF—

HORSES, CUTTERS, BUGGIES, *Sleighs, Waggons, Buffalo Robes, Harness, Bells, &c. at the*

**RAIL ROAD HOUSE**

in Belleville, on SATURDAY, 19th January, without reserve, on account of whom it may concern, the whole of the

## Livery Establishment,

formerly belonging to **Mr. James Sisk,**

CONSISTING OF:

14 Horses in good condition,
10 Buggies, nearly new,
1 Covered Waggon,
2 Spring Waggons,
10 Cutters, nearly new,
2 Double Sleighs,
1 Covered Sleigh,
18 Buffalo Robes,
10 Strings of Bells,
1 Straw Cutter,
1 Box Stove,
1 Writing Desk,
1 Lumber Waggon,
14 Sets of Harness.

The whole of the Establishment is

***IN THE BEST OF ORDER,***

and is well worthy the attention of LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS and intending purchasers in general.

☞ *Terms*:—Under £25, Cash; over £25, three months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.

***Sale at Eleven o'clock A. M.***

M. NULTY,
*Auctioneer.*

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1855.

*NOTICE.*

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. Stevenson, of Thurlow, (*Farmer,*) are requested to present them to the undersigned before the first of April next for liquidation.—Those indebted to the Estate are informed that all claims unsettled by that date, will be put in proper hands for collection.

Wm. H. YOUNG,
Jos. B. YOUNG,
JOHN JONES,
*Executors.*

Thurlow, Jan. 10, 1856. 21-3

*NOTICE.*

THOSE WHO ARE INDEBTED TO the Subscriber, must make payment without further delay, or Cost will follow.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Belleville, Jan. 14, 1856. 21

**TO LET.**

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

## For Sale or to Let,

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the well settled Township of Seymour, (within 15 miles of the rising Village of Stirling, and 28 of the Town of Belleville,) consisting of 400 Acres of Land. 160 of which are cleared and under good tillage. The remainder of the Farm is well timbered. There is on the premises a good Dwelling house, with all the out offices necessary for a Farm, including Barns, Stables, &c. Also an excellent wel and Spring of water.

This property offers peculiar advantages to a person with capital sufficient to erect a Grist or Saw Mill: there being an excellent Mill site upon it, with good water power, situated within one mile of the flourishing Village of Campbellford at Seymour Bridge.

☞ For Terms, &c., apply by letter (post-paid,) to

A. PONTON Esq.,
Belleville, C. W.

21-13

## AMERICAN HOTEL,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Chas. R. Milke, formerly known as Munro's Hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a new Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good accommodations for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

C. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18

ARCHITECTURE.

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to

VICTORIA BUILDINGS

over Dr. Relyea's Dentistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans and Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectual Drawing.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 18

**Sheriff's Sale of Lands.**

County of Hastings, } To Wit,

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
James Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
John Brooks, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Wallbridge Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
The QUEEN, Plaintiff,
vs
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS,
The QUEEN, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers and Elijah W. Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS,
David Buchan, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
James Bell Forsyth, John M. Fraser, and James O'Connell, Executors &c. of David Burnett, deceased, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and John J Haslett, Defendants.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
Alexander Judd, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sheldon Hawley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

BY virtue of the above Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed against the lands and tenements of the above named Defendants, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants or either of them, of, in or to Lot number seven in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shewn on the Commercial Bank plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S. Also Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Willard's Block, being a part of Lot number two in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J J Haslett, P L S. Also part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the east side of the River Trent, more fully described by a Deed of bargain and sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April 1846; also Lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village Lot in Trenton devised by will of A. H Meyers deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village Lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H Meyers deceased from Jos McAulay at the mouth of the River Trent, and devised by the will of said A. H Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in Lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the east half of Lot 3 in broken concession A, devised by said A. H Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also Lots numbers two and three and the easterly part of Lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also Lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of Lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Elisha Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H Meyers, deceased; also Lot number 16, 1st con'n Elzevir; also W½ of Lot No 20, 8th con'n Marmora; also Lot number 4, 1st con'n Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also Lot No 6, 8th con'n Hungerford; also Lot No 3, 3rd con'n Thurlow; also Lot No. 6, 1st con'n Huntingdon; also W½ 11, in the broken front of Thurlow; also N½ 3, 2d con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 31, 8th con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 5, 1st con Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following Lots in the village of Anwood in the County of Hastings, viz. 138, 139, 140 on the north side of King street; Lot number 142 in rear of Lot No 138; Lot No 141 in rear of said Lot number 139, and broken Lot in rear of 140—the said last three Lots being on the south-west of Heber street; also Lot No 15 in the 2nd con'n Hungerford; also the rear halves of Lots numbers 2 and 3, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

All which property I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
*Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } 12th January, 1856. } *Sheriff.* 21

## THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

1.
**The London Quarterly** (*Conservative*).
2.
**The Edinburgh Review** (*Whig*).
3.
**The North British Review** (Free Church).
4.
**The Westminster Review** (Liberal).
5.
**Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory).

**EARLY COPIES.**

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

**TERMS.**

| | Per annum. |
|---|---|
| For any one of the four Reviews | $3 00 |
| For any two of the four Reviews | 5 00 |
| For any three of the four Reviews | 7 00 |
| For all four of the Reviews | 8 00 |
| For Blackwood's Magazine | 3 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 10 00 |

*Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.*

**CLUBBING.**

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

**Postage.**

The U. S. Postage on these Periodicals will be paid by the Publishers without charge to Canadian Subscribers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
No. 45 Gold Street, New York

**Belleville Division, No. 8, S. of T.**

REMEMBER, the Meeting of the above Lodge will take place THIS Evening, (*Thursday 17th inst.*) at half-past Seven precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W. P.

W. ROSS,

Belleville, Jan. 17, 1856. (16) *R. S.*

**MECHANICS**

IN the neighborhood of Belleville, have now an opportunity of learning

**ARCHITECTURA DRAWING,**

As Mr. Monkhouse will give instructions to DAY and EVENING PUPILS during the Winter.

W. MONKHOUSE.

☞ Rooms over Crawford's Store, Front Street Belleville, Dec. 21st, 1855. 18

**Just Received at the**

## Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS;

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks

E. DUFF & CO.,
*No. 3 Himbly's Buildings.*

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth, price 10s.

Lilly, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Buckley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 2s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Paris 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 3s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 17

A SPLENDID

**LOTTERY**

—OF—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Clocks, Cash, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and other valuable Articles, will take place early in January,—due notice of the day will be given.

**120 PRIZES!—VALUE $710!**

Among the Prizes are—a splendid Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watch, 17 jewels value £32 10s, a Gold Detached Lever, 13 jewels value £10, other Watches from £6 to £5, valuable Lockets, Watch-guards, Candlesticks, Brooches, &c., &c.

**710 TICKETS, 5S EACH.**

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

**IN STIRLING.**

FOR SALE or TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS,*" upon which is erected a splendid

**Two Story Brick Building,**

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminous of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN M. WARD.

Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

**NEW**

**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,**

*OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,*

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

**JAMES FLEMING**

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hand a good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

*NOTICE.*

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Front of Sidney Plank Road Company, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the management of the same for the ensuing year.

B. F. DAVY, *President.*

Belleville, Jan'y 9th, 1856. 20 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate into a separate Township and to annex the same to the County of Hastings, the portions of the Townships respectively undermentioned, viz.:—That part of the Township of Sidney being Lots numbers one to twelve inclusive, in the eighth and ninth concessions, and also Gore A, in said concessions; also that part of the Township of Rawdon comprised within Lots numbers seventeen to twenty-four inclusive, in the several concessions of said Township of Rawdon; also that part of the Township of Seymour bounded by the River Trent as its southern and western limit, including herein all the lands so bounded within the first and tenth concessions inclusive; also Lots numbers eighteen to twenty-six inclusive in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions, respectively; also that portion of Wilson's Island lying within the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland.

DAVID ALLAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH GIBB,
JOSEPH F. WAY,
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
THOMAS TOTTEN,
SHELDON BRADSHAW
JEDEDIAH COMMINS.

Turner's Mills, Seymour East, } January 3rd, 1856. } 19 2

## GENERAL RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

Made by the Magistrates of the County of Hastings at the January Sessions, 1856, according to 4 & 5 Vic. chap. 12.

| *Name of Prosecutor.* | *Name of Defendant.* | *Nature of Charge.* | *Date of Conviction.* | *Names of Convicting Justices.* | *Amount of penalty, fine or damage.* | *Fine, when paid or to be paid to said Justices.* | *To whom paid over by said Justices.* | *If not paid, why not, and general observations if any.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Julius C. Baker, | Peter Manor, | Selling liquor without license | 14th April, 1855. | A. C. Thompson. | £2 0 0 | In 4 days | Treasurer. | |
| Ditto | Chancy B. Weese, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 0 10 0 | Do | Do | |
| Ditto | Oliver Parrault, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 0 10 0 | Do | Do | |
| Tussent Lapleish, | John Welch, | Assault and Battery. | 6th July, | Do | 1 0 0 | In 6 days. | Do | |
| Francis McKeircan, | George Wilson, | Drunkenness. | 28th do | Do | 0 15 0 | Immediately. | Do | |
| Ditto | James Brady, | Ditto | 28th do | Do | 1 0 0 | Do | | Sent to Gaol. |
| Ditto | John Conlan, | Drunk & violating Sabbath. | 28th do | Do | 3 0 0 | Do | | Do |
| John Sullivan, | John Sullivan, | Refusing Inspector to examine weights. | 6th August, | Do | 0 2 6 | In 3 days. | Treasurer. | |
| John Conlan, | Francis McKeinnan, | Dereliction of duty. | 6th August, | Do | 0 5 0 | Do | Do | |
| Jerome Ruport, | Francis McGowan, | Assault and Battery. | 25th do | Do | 1 10 0 | Do | Do | |
| John Keeler, | William Bakar, | Assault. | 24th July, | Do | 0 5 0 | Do | Do | |
| William Purslor, | James Ellis, | Assault and Battery. | 16th August, | Do | 0 5 0 | Do | Do | |
| John Farrell, | Patrick Hanrahan, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 1 0 0 | Immediately. | | C. Weaver's Note obtained. |
| Henry Jackson, | John Anson, | Ditto | 26th June, | Do | 0 15 0 | In 3 days. | | Not paid. |
| Charles Cavanagh, | Martin Murnott, | Ditto | 14th July, | Paul Larkin. | 1 15 0 | 1st August, 1855 | Prosecutor. | |
| Ditto | Sebastian Anson, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 2 0 0 | In 10 days. | | Not paid. |
| Ditto | Thomas M. Wilson, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 2 0 0 | Do | | Not paid as defendant left the Country. |
| David Carlton. | James McGrath, | Malicious injury to property. | 3rd August, | Do | 1 0 0 | Do | | Warrant not executed. |
| Ditto | George Ross, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 0 5 0 | Do | | Do |
| William D. Badgley, | Edward Perkins, | Selling liquor without license | 30th November, | P. H Hicks, J Bininger | 7 0 0 | In 20 days. | | Appealed. |
| C. Russell, | Edward Perkins, | Assault. | 21st November, | T D Appleby, H. Holton | 0 5 0 | Immediately. | Township Treas. | |
| Edward Perkins, | C. Russell, | Using unlawful weapon in school. | 22nd November, | Do (dan | 0 5 0 | Do | Do | |
| Eleanor Card, | Andrew Hill, | Assault and Battery. | 18th December, | Do | 0 15 0 | In 20 days. | | Not yet due. |
| Thomas Brower, | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 0 10 0 | Do | | Do |
| Ditto | David Hill, | Ditto | Ditto | Do | 0 10 0 | Do | | Do (pleaded in Co. Gaol for 30 days (and if no distress be found, Def. to be imprisoned) |
| John Brady, | Joseph Ketchason, | Ditto | 25th September, | John Lord. | 0 5 0 | In 10 days. | Treasurer. | |
| Thomas Thompson, | Samuel Gregory. | Wilful damage to property. | 8th December. | James O'Hara. | 4 0 0 | On or before 1st Jan., 1856. | | If not paid before 1st Jan., warrant to issue. |

I do hereby certify that the above List is correctly made out from the Returns filed in my Office by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hastings.

JOHN FINN,
*Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Co. Hastings.*

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Belleville, 10th January, 1856.

## ☞ JUST OPENED, ☜

A LARGE STOCK OF

**Fall and Winter Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**

**WM. KELLY**

☞ HAS JUST RETURNED ☜

FROM the Montreal and New York Markets, and having purchased his Goods for Cash at 50 per Cent. below the Market prices, is now prepared to offer to the public one of the LARGEST, RICHEST, and CHEAPEST STOCK of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries ever imported to Belleville. Ladies and Families will find it a decided saving of time and money to call and inspect W. Kelly's Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheaper and give better value than any other house in Town. A call will satisfy all of the above facts. Amongst his well selected Stock will be found a choice assortment of French black and coloured Glacie Silks. French all wool Plaids, new styles for Dresses. French Merinos, Cobourgs, DeLaines, and Cashmeres from 6d. a yard upwards. Black and Coloured Silk Velvets. Print Dresses, newest styles, 2s.3d. upwards. A rich assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons. An assortment of new Fringes, for Cloaks and Dresses, in every style, Hosiery all sizes, Gloves etc. Carpeting and Drugget from 1s.3d. upwards. A large assortment of Flannels and Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres. An immense assortment of Polkas, 2s. upwards. French Paisley Long Shawls from 20s. upwards, And a complete stock of every article in the above line, much too numerous to mention in an advertisement, WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF LOW FOR CASH ONLY, at Wm. Kelly's Stores, opposite the Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 14

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS, FOR THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

P. O'NEILL takes leave respectfully to inform Country Store Keepers, that his Very Large Purchases for the

**WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS,**

ARE NOW ARRIVED, AND ON VIEW.

From his constant connection with the English, French, Irish, German, and other European Markets, and having

***A Large Capital at Command!***

He is enabled to sell on Better Terms than the Montreal Houses.

He will be happy to show the Stock to the Trade. An early visit will prove advantageous, as the most select and richest styles of goods can thus be had, of which there is a most extensive supply. Terms will be found Liberal.

Belleville, November 7th, 1855. 11

**UNDERTAKER.**

THOS HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.

Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

*NOTICE.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, in pursuance of certain powers contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Third day of November, 1855, and made between WILLIAM D. HART, of the Township of Hungerford, and County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, ALMIRA HART, of the same place, his wife, of the second part, and the undersigned of the third part, proceed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, on Thursday, the Thirty-First day of January next, all that parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Village of Tweed, in the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, and being Lot Number Eighty-five as laid down upon a plan of Lots made by JOHN EMMERSON, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, for one JAMES JAMIESON, and which plan was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the Twenty-second day of October, 1851, and which said Lot is part of Lot number Eleven, in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Hungerford.

WILLIAM AITKEN, Jr.

Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1855. 14

**GEORGE W. LESTER,**

**Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,**

WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st proxo., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies so collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

OFFICE on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

**REFERENCES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs Ross & Bell, | E. Murney, Esq., M.P.P., |
| B. F. Davy, Esq., | W. P. Wilson, Esq. |
| Gillespie & Co., | Jas. Lister, Esq., M.D |
| W. Hope, Esq., M.D. | C. G. Le Vesconte, |
| James Geless, Esq., | Q. Macoider, Esq. |

☞ **To the Ladies of Belleville, and Surrounding Country!**

W. KELLY has just received by express, several cases of Rich French Silks, all colors, in Brocade, Moire Antiques, plain and checked Glacies, which having been purchased for Cash at half their value,

Will be sold at once without reserve at a sacrifice.

Among them will be found some of the richest Silks for Wedding, Walking, and Evening Dresses ever brought here.

Ladies wishing to have a Rich Silk at half its value, will please give an early call, as they will be sold immediately.

Also, a choice lot of black and coloured Silk Velvets.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1855. 13

**Fresh Groceries!**

JUST Received a complete assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS, at W. KELLY'S Grocery Store, which will be sold LOW for CASH ONLY.

Fine Bright Sugar selling much below the Market Price.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, at W. Kelly's Dry Goods Store, several cases of

**New Style Long Wool Scarfs,**

Selling off cheap. 16

**LADIES' SCHOOL.**

MISS C. MOORE respectfully announces, that the Classes in her School will resume their studies on

**MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1856.**

Miss C. Moore, with the assistance of her Sisters, will be enabled to attend to a larger number of Pupils than she has hitherto done.

**Terms per Quarter, in Advance.**

| | |
|---|---|
| All the usual branches that constitute a select English Education, and use of Globes, | £1 15 0 |
| Music, | 1 15 0 |
| French, | 1 15 0 |
| Drawing and Water Colours, | 1 10 0 |
| Terms per annum for Board and Tuition, | 30 0 0 |

No extra charge except for Washing.

*Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1855.* 19.6

JUST RECEIVED

BY EXPRESS AT

**W. KELLY'S,**

SEVERAL Cases of fancy Satin ROOM PAPER of the newest design, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.

Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

## IMMENSE ARRIVALS

OF

***Fall and Winter Dry Goods,***

AT THE

**COMMERCIAL HOUSE,**

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.*

## P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

**SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,**

and to mark the selling price in

***Plain Figures upon every Article,***

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

**THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE**

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Plumes, &c.

MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Venuss, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Dragguts, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Stocks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 16

## GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the

## BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

**Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,**

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

**THAT NO MAN**

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

**Cheapest Store ever Opened here!**

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Goods. Every article is as usual marked in

**PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,**

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

**GRANT'S**

Front Street, Belleville.

13

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY

**CINQ-MARS & Co.**

JUST OPENED BY

## S. CRAWFORD & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Belleville, and surrounding country, that they have opened an extensive and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of a large assortment of the most fashionable descriptions of DRESS GOODS, in

Cashmeres, Delaines, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Wool and Silk plaids, Prints, &c.; Silks, Satins and Satin Turks; Brochie, Wool, Plaid, Indiana and Long Shawls, Handkerchiefs &c.; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Muslins, Laces, &c.; Fine Broadcloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Pelisse cloths; Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Towellings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, and Factory Cottons,

Together with many other kinds of Goods, too numerous to mention. ALSO, a large assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description suited for the present and coming Season.

N. B.—As we sell for Cash only, DECIDED BARGAINS will be given.

S. CRAWFORD & Co

11

### Pat's Welcome to the Reaping Machine.

I'm raped in Scotland and England,
And I'm raped in the Lothians three,
And I dare say I'm twenty years since first
I crossed the Irish Sea.
I've raped yer wheat and yer barley,
And yer oats and yer beans, says Pat,
But as for profit—it's sorrow the raping
That ever I raped of that.

And now the horse takes the harvest in hand,
And pulls the huge machines,
That go clicking and snicking across the fields
Of wheat, oats, barley and beans.
Ye've got machines sowing and thrashing,
And raping between and binding,
And truth it's my private opinion, ye'll have
A machine for eating it next.

So good luck to yon Mister McCormick,
And yer reverence, Mister Bell,
And good luck to you, Mister Hussey,
I wish your honors well.
The raper's footing it in the field
You're fairly cut away,
But it's not been worth the standing on
Bedad, this many a day.

OF FOR HALF AN HOUR.—"A medical friend of mine," says one, "was called upon in the course of his professional engagements to witness an appalling scene. In a drunken quarrel, at a public house, an unfortunate woman had been stabbed with a bayonet. As he was passing at the time, he was on the spot within a few seconds after the perpetration of the murderous deed. On seeing him the poor wretch exclaimed, 'Doctor, can I live?' He examined the wound and pronounced it mortal. 'O Doctor' she said, 'do spare my life for a month, that I may pray to God to pardon my sins!' 'I never do receive my patients,' he replied; 'and I would not for the world deceive you. My opinion is that you cannot live an hour.' 'O for half an hour then, doctor, half an hour! half an hour!' So saying, she breathed her last."

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offence is exposed in the churchyard.


## JAMES HARRISON,
## Bookseller and Stationer

*Front Street, Belleville, C. W.*

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

**BOOKS.**

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Travels, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's prices.

**STATIONERY.**

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Portfolios, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, British Royal, Cheesman and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

**PICTURES.**

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

**MUSIC.**

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

***Musical Instruments.***

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionettes, Fifes and Piccolos. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY.

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

***FANCY GOODS.***

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain, Glass, and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Serio Wool and Patterns; Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton, &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

BOOKBINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever; having one of the best binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed. I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as cheap in my other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books manufactured to order, bookings in any convenient shape, done with neatness and despatch.

16 JAMES HARRISON.

**Belleville Book Store.**

CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1856. Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s.3d., The Illustrated Agricultural Register and Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm-buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by

E. DUFF & Co.

Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 13

## New Establishment.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT

BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4,** Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the Best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

**Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.**

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frocks, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything in

A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE,

will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

E. C. SCOVILL & Co.

Belleville, October, 1855. 9

**Gillespie & Co.,**

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants,—Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. 41

## JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, HIS

## WINTER STOCK

—OF—

## GROCERIES,

CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Bordeaux Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel,
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 Doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Bottles Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 doz Blacking Paint,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

## CANTON TEA STORE,

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

JBMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

### ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.

*PREPARED by LYMAN & Co, MONTREAL.*

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliott, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after food; it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following testimonials are adduced as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.—The value and importance of good sound teeth in the economy of digestion, to say nothing of their appearance, is by no means sufficiently appreciated. Without good teeth, mastication is imperfectly performed, and the food passes into the stomach unprepared for digestion; the consequence is, that various derangements of the functions of digestion invariably follow. All that is necessary for sound teeth is to keep them perfectly clean; to do this some application is required, which, while it secures the object, causes no injury to enamel of the gums. Elliot's Dentifrice seems to be a happy combination of chemistic substances just suited to this purpose. It most effectually cleans the teeth, refreshes the mouth, and imparts a fragrance to the breath. This powder is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Elliot, who for years had the highest place as a practitioner in the dental art. We recommend all those who desire good sound healthy teeth, to use Elliot's Dentrifice. Sold, wholesale and retail, by S. J. Lyman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.—*Pilot*, 10th Sept.

E. CHANDLER,

*Agent, Belleville.*

Who has constantly on hand a large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

## STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete | £180 |
| 16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above | 275 |
| 25 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above | 375 |
| 25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler, with patent steam one | 450 |
| Circular Saw Mill on a cast iron Frame with Pulleys, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws | 60 |

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machinery.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with confidence to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co's, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Symmes, Esq., and Hadlow (one Saw Mill, Wm. E. Perry, Esq., Quebec,—the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Dec. 27, 1855. 19 12

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

MOTTOES for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.



### REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!!!

*IN FOREST PLANTS.*

DR. HALSEY, of New York, has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced two remedies which cure the worst forms of disease.

The virtues of live of these plants he obtains in the form of extracts, so pure and concentrated, as to take twenty pounds of the dried roots to make one pound of Fluid Extract, which is then in the form of Pills, which are called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.*

The other remedy is produced from the virtues of seven plants, by a process of his own invention. This is called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine*, (it being a wine prepared from the medicinal parts of the forest, a thing never before accomplished.)

*THE FOREST PILLS.*

There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone:

1st. They never gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no *drugs or minerals*, but that they have in the purest virtues of the vegetable which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2d. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after which their effects are to purify the blood, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are got out of the system.

3d. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

It is fully to use severe and griping purgatives, such drastic pills and weakness, without cleansing the blood; besides, they injure the tone of the stomach and bowels. My principle is never to weaken the system, but to strengthen the vital functions the more power have they to throw off sickness when assisted by a really good medicine. Their efficacy in curing diseases of the blood and other complaints is certain, and in some cases in which I have been eye-witness, their cures have been almost miraculous.

*THE FOREST WINE.*

The medicinal properties of the Forest Wine are different from those of the Pills, but the efficacy of each remedy harmonize together, and in the cure of such disorders one remedy is as important to the other, as water and food are to our existence. I have printed out in the following directions some of the cases where require only the Pills, and other cases in which require both the Wine and the Pills.

One purgative dose of the Forest Pills is sufficient to cure any bilious disorder which can yield to medicine (such complaints as Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, &c.)

One box of the Pills and a bottle of Wine is warranted to break up the most severe cough, and to lead you in the decline, (I have never tried my remedies in the most advanced stages of consumption, and cannot warrant them to cure it, but did not some of my friends, who have been down consumption, but more frequently to some, have only taken a month or more to be cured, for I have always noticed it took longer to cure persons who had taken mercury and other poisonous drugs.

*Ague and Fever, or Chills.*

The Forest Remedies are the best cure in the world for Ague and Fever. One or two doses of the Pills and less than a bottle of the Wine is necessary to break the ague and cure the patient, but the directions which accompany the Medicine must be adhered to,—I have had some ague and fever patients who were very much bloated and limbs badly swoll on fire, and the effect of medicine continuing quinine. No bad effects follow the cure by the Forest Remedies. The first time I have had many apply for my remedies to cure the bad effects of quinine, even after they had got rid of the ague.

*Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor.*

I have never witnessed anything so certain and complete as the Forest Remedies in the cure of these complaints. They stirred from the common cause—impure blood.

Female obstructions, produced from bad colds or weakly constitutions, a few doses of the Forest Wine is warranted to cure the most distressing forms of these complaints; and if the Wine is followed up for a few weeks, these difficulties will not occur again. The Wine exercises a most powerful influence, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health.

*Debility, Emaciation, Night Sweats, and a weakly state of the Constitution.*

The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints, one to three bottles cure the worst without the aid of the Pills, but when the complaints are accompanied with some other disorder the Pills also will be required.

It doesn't should be understood that these Remedies are not made of drugs keep by them as all other medicines are, but that they are produced from the medicinal virtue of certain plants which nourish and purify the blood, as food does the body. I mention, for example, three of these plants which are well known, Indian Hemp, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla, the others are found in the forest, and their virtues are known more effective than those of any kind, and were it not making known the secret of my discovery, which I have spent years of study, would enable me to name them. Suffice it to say that the efficacy of these plants is attested by its cure of a horrible case of scalds in ten days' time.

My Forest wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Prepared only at Forest Wine and Pills Cure regular universal agency, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious medicine. General Depot, No. 64 Walker St., New York. Appointed Agents,—a Belleville, K. Hoskins & Co., and E. Chandler. Shannonville, Y. Warwick. Picton, C. Halpin; Chapman & Bethker. Bath, M. T. Rogers; Newburgh, Allen Cross. 3



## DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. T. J. HIGGINS having just returned from the City of New York with a splendid assortment of DAGUERREAN STOCK, avails himself of this opportunity of thanking the community for the liberal patronage he has received since his stay in this place, and would further inform the public that he has secured the services of one of the best Artists in the United States, and that he shall spare no expense in having the best Lightness and Brilliancy in Canada. Come and judge for yourselves.—Do not defer until too late in getting your Daguerreotype taken. Do not put it off from day to day, but come at once, and send them to your friends; your relations and friends at a distance can then see you at once. You can have better or a better choice from as you can find in the City of New York, from $1 50 to $3 a picture. Ladies and Gents, we can please you all—call and see—

Rooms and Operating Room I would say that I will furnish you Daguerreotype Stock, as cheap as you can purchase in America. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Send in your orders at once. Apparatus furnished. A new and splendid assortment of Lockets, Jewelry, &c.

You will find my rooms in HARRISON'S BUILDINGS, Front Street.

THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, 11th July, 1855. 46

## FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

## JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

*Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neutor, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Marten Caps, Coats, Boas, Gauntletts, Mits, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.*

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any or sale in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hating and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 20th, 1855. 5

## JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and varied Stock of Fancy and Staple

**DRY GOODS.**

to which the Subscriber begs an Inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a large Stock of Furs and French Artificial Flowers.

W. P. WILSON.

Belleville, Oct. 25, 1855. 9



### CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

*Not a particle of Mercury in it!*

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Lever, Ulcerous Sore Legs, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in curing and healing many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that the MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and as unsolicited details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure, in the highest degree, and wherever used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Honey and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the slightest injury or pain.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen of the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jos. M. Butts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM MY OWN PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers in the case of my child.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Virginian Independent, Va.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves too conclusively, that it is really a valuable medicine.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all Druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. LeVerconte. 9 Belleville.



## LANDS FOR SALE.

*RAWDON.*

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot 5 in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

*HUNGERFORD.*

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

*SIDNEY.*

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

*HUNTINGDON.*

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

*BRIGHTON.*

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con'n of Brighton, 100 acres, known as the *'Simpson Farm,'* a very valuable property, situate about two miles from Brighton Village, on the Lake shore, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and having dwelling house, large and convenient out farm buildings thereon. One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

*CRAMAHE.*

South ½ 5 in 8th concession.
S. W. ¼ of 13 in 3rd do

*PERCY.*

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

*RICHMOND.*

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21 in do

*TRENTON.*—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Waterdown Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

*MARMORA.*—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

*BELLEVILLE.*—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to

ROSS & BELL.

January, 1855. 21



## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

JOHN W. TATE Esq., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN Esq., *Barrister Co Hastings.*
JOHN O'HARE Esq., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY Esq.
BELLA FLINT Esq., *M. P. P.*
W. SMART Esq., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. FOWTON Esq., *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE Esq., *Barrister.*
P. V. ELMORE Esq., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37



JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE.

NOTICES of Trial—to Produce—to Admit—to Examine,—Q. B. Summonses, C. C. do, Subpœnas, Q. C. Deeds & Memorials, Chattel Mortgages, Conveyances, Inventories, Writs of Attachment, and Magistrates' and D. C. Blanks of all kinds. *Chronicle* Office, Aug. 1855.



## FOR SALE,

A CUTTER (cushioned), Single Harness, &c., nearly new.

Apply at the *Chronicle* Office.



## NEW ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

DEAN'S CORNER DRUG STORE!!

FRESH Phosphorated and Congress Water, also Soda Water from the fountain with a choice variety of Syrups.

**TOILET.**

Just opened a select assortment of Perfumes, for the Toilet, viz:—

*Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,*
*Lubins Extract Jockey Club,*
*Patchouly, Musk, Rose &c., &c.,*
*Genuine German & Jean Maria Farina Cologne Waters,*
*Sunflower Oil, Honey, Almond,*
*Transparent & Genuine brown Windsor Soaps,*
*Cold Cream, Almond Cream, &c., &c.*

**FOR THE TEETH.**

*Wright's Strawberry Tooth Wash,*
" *Odontine* " *Pearl,*
" *Rose* " "
" *Charcoal* " "
*Comporated Chalk Tooth Powder,*
" *Orris* " "
*And a select assortment of Tooth Brushes.*

**FOR THE HAIR.**

*Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,*
*Noble's Hair Gloss,*
*Oriental do*
*Lull's Castellane,*
*Lyon's Kathairion,*
*Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil,*
*Barry's Tricophorous,*
*Jules Hauel's Hair Restorative,*
*Crystalline Pomatum,*
*Ox Marrow do*
*Rough & Ready do*
*Genuine and Canadian Bear & Rose Oils.*
*Venetian Hair Dye,*
*Hair Brushes, &c. &c.*

*At the CORNER DRUG STORE,*
*No. 1, HAMILTON'S BLOCK.*

JOHN G. DEANS.

*Belleville, August 15th, 1855.* 51



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

*Chronic or Nervous Debility. Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Web before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is an old and tried remedy, and the testimonials that have stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained everywhere.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 30 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—RESTORED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N.Y., Feb. 14, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—"A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and pronounced by the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned to Dropsy and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking two bottles of your German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days ago I purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will take a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb. 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever; now he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. FEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5, 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I am pleased to state that the Bottle I received from the client personal of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal Bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

DR. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"Gentlemen—Please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. I think it is my duty to inform you, that the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN F. TRACY says:

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint, that I had dreadfully had at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system.

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C. G. Le Verconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.



## COALS, COALS,

AND FIRE BRICKS.

FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, ALL SIZES.

*TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE*

GAS WORKS.

D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33



## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

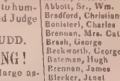
750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39



## JOHN LEWIS,



Hastings Commercial Buildings,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

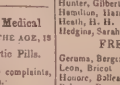
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs, Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware Chains, castors, candlest'ks, chisels, cutlery Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars, Enamelled ware, emery, c. paper & cloth, Files, fly paper, fire irons, finits, fenders, Guns, glass, grid iron, German silver ware, Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples, Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, & Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles, Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c. Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars, Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c. Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox bails, ovens, Planes, pully blocks, pipers, plated ware, Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone, Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c. Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns, Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers, Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21





The Greatest Medical

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, IS

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't *help* complaints, but they cure them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs.
Small doses are seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this vermin.

As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures a costive habit of the bowels.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.
Prepared by Dr J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ma., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 21-8



### INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | Butter, |
| Rye, | Cheese, |
| Oats, | Lard, |
| Pease, | Eggs, |
| Beans, | Pork, |
| Corn, | Potatoes, |
| Barley, | Onions, |
| Buckwheat, | Turnips, |
| Apples, | Pears, |
| Peaches, | Plums, &c. |

And for sale at the Store of the undersigned,

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | Butter, |
| Bran, | Cheese, |
| Shorts, | Lard, |
| Cracked Feed, | Eggs, |
| Corn Meal, | Pork, |
| Oat Meal, | Potatoes, |
| Pease, | Onions, |
| Oats, | Turnips, |
| Barley, Buckwheat, and Flour. | |

JAMES EVES, Jr.

Belleville, Oct'r 14th, 1855. 8



## WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Watch and Clock Maker,

*OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,*

Front St. Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap for Cash. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41



## QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,

TO SEE THE NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

IN THE

## Victoria Buildings!

M. GILLEN,

LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

*ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.*

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.


### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, Jan. 1st, 1856:

Andrews, David
Andrews, George
Aylesworth, Mary Jane
Arrett, Mrs.
Archer, Thomas
Abbott, Sr., Wm.
Bradford, Christiana
Boniscel, Charles
Brennan, Mrs. Catherine
Brash, George
Beckworth, George
Bateman, Hugh
Brennan, James
Blecker, Janet
Barker, Mrs.
Burk, Michael
Burns, Patrick
Burkenshaw, Richard (2)
Bedell, R.
Birks, Sarah
Baker, S.
Brintnell, Truman
Badgeley, Wm. D.
Benett, Wm.
Butler, Wm.
Callaghan, John
Carr, Mrs.
Charters, John Z.
Conner, John
Cork, George
Clark, Franklin
Carscallen

# Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856. NO. 22.



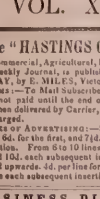
The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s., in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s. 6d. When delivered by Carrier, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. for the first, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line for the first, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.


## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.


**The Liverpool and London FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

E. CHANDLER,
19 *Agent, Belleville.*

**DOCTOR COLLMAN**

HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone Building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Mrs. Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.

Belleville, November, 1855. 12

**D. E. BURDETT, M.B.**

*PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

GRADUATE of the University of TRINITY COLLEGE. Office in McDonald's Buildings, over O'Hare's Store, Front St., Belleville.

*Advice given to the poor, Gratis.* 19

**Dr. B. S. WILLSON,**

**Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,**

RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

**INSURANCE.**

THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.

COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Stg. (For Life only.)

THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks to the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.

ROSS & BELL, Agents,
Belleville, June 12, 1855. 42

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**

LIFE Insurance Company. Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

The MONARCH Fire and Life Insurance Company of London. Head Office for Canada at Montreal. Capital, £300,000 sterling.

The CANADA WEST FARMER'S MUTUAL Insurance Company of Hamilton.

All applications for Insurance in the above Companies to the undersigned Agent, will meet with prompt attention.

Address P. R. PALMER,
38 *Thurlow st Belleville.*

**R. P. JELLETT,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, and Conveyancer,—Front Street, Belleville. 43

**WALTER PINDLAY,**

LAW AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, & CONVEYANCER. DIVISION COURT Business punctually attended to, and Title Deeds examined.

Office, Victoria Buildings, next to that lately occupied by John O'Hare Esq.

Belleville, August 8th, 1855. 50

**A. R. Dougall,**

BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville.

**Charles I. Coleman,**

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. P. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

**G. E. Henderson,**

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. 2

**WILSON'S SALOON,**

BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cassidy's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., can be supplied to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 14

**J. H. GERMAN,**

DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and INDIA RUBBERS, at the Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville. C. W. 23

**ROBERT S. PERRY,**

SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission & Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE, *OSWEGO, N. Y. Dealer in Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork, &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 35y

**JAMES GEEN,**

UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

**J. E. LENT,**

DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to.

**Piano Forte Tuner.**

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. DEAN'S Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 23

**INSURANCE.**

**MONARCH**
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

| Capital: | Accumulated Fund: |
|---|---|
| £300,000. | £200,000. |

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

*Empowered by Special Acts of Parliment.*

**Trustees.**

Sir John Musgrove, Bart and Alderman.
J. S. Butler Esq. M. P. | J. C. Hammack, Esq.
J. R. Hooper Esq. Ald. | William Knott Esq.

**Directors,**

Sir John Musgrove, Bart and Alderman, Chairman.
J. R. Hooper Esq., Alderman Deputy Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Addis, Esq., | William Knott, Esq. |
| C. S. Butler, Esq. M.P., | John Lawrie, Esq., |
| J. Dulin Brown Esq. | Robert Mair Esq. |
| J. C Hammack, Esq, | W. Schofield Esq. M.P. |
| Edward Huggins Esq. | Francis Witham Esq., |

*Actuary:* J. S. Clement Esq. | *Manager:* George H. Jay Esq.

British North American Agency, Head Office in Montreal. Henry A. Glassford, Esq., Chief Agent.

Belleville Agency, Office at J. & J. Booth's Clothing Store, Front Street.

19 JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

***THE COLONIAL***

**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Guarantee,
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

**Head Office.**

**EDINBURGH, & GEORGE STREET, CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.

Hon. PETER McGILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.

The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.

*Manager.*
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

| Age. | Annual Premium with Profits. £ | s. | d. | Annual Premium without Profits. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 20 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| 25 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 8 |
| 30 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 35 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| 40 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 9 |
| 50 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| 55 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 60 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 11 |

*These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.*

Proposals for Assurance and other business *final ly disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.

*Agent at Belleville,*
20-6m JOHN BELL.

**Provincial Insurance Company,**
OF TORONTO, C. W.

| Subscribed Capital: | Paid up Capital: |
|---|---|
| £496,920, | £91,600. |

PRESIDENT:—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT:—Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. P.

DIRECTORS:—J. Hayes Esq., M.D. Hon. J. C. Morrison, M. P. P. George Duggan, Esq J. S. Howard, Esq. W. L. Perrin Esq. Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P. F. W. Cumberland, Esq Geo. Crawford Esq., M.P. P. J. G. Bowes Esq., M.P.P. E. C. Jones, Esq. Dalrymple Crawford Esq.

MANAGER:—Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.
Robert Sweatt, Esq. *Secretary.* James H. Boyd Esq. *Assistant Secretary.*
E. H. Whitmarsh Esq. *Inspector of Agencies.*
BANKERS:—Toronto—City Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs Leroy, Sherman & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

☞ Fire Insurance business generally, as well as Marine, transacted by the Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.

*Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.*
F. McANNANY,
16 6m *Agent.*

**BEACON**

**Fire and Life Insurance Company**
*of London.*

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

**CANADA BOARD.**

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES:—The Hon. John A. Macdonald; James Morton, Esq.

DIRECTORS:—M. W. Strange Esq., Chairman. Thos. A. Corbett Esq., Deputy Chairman. James Morton Esq., John Mowat Esq., Jas. Harty Esq., A. J. Macdonell Esq., Lewis Wallbridge Esq., Damase Masson, Esq.

This Company insures all descriptions of *Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c.* and *Goods or Furniture* in the same, against loss or damage by fire on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIVE STOCK taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ROBT. NEWBERY,
16y *Agent at Belleville.*

**F. W. ALPORT,**

**Commission Merchant, Produce Broker,**

*AND GENERAL AGENT.*

OFFICE.

*Dr. Coleman's New Building, Front St., Belleville.*

REFERENCES.

R. FINDLAY Esq., Agent Commercial Bank, M D. Q. MACNIDER Esq. Agent Bank of Montreal.
E. HOOPER Esq., Agent Bank of Upper Canada.
Messrs E. W. HOLTON & Co., and
" GILLESPIE & Co., Belleville.
" GODFREY, AMILE, & ELLIOTT, 88 Pearl Street, New York.
R. D. COLLIS Esq., Montreal.
Messrs. GILLESPIE & Co., Quebec.
" A. & D. SHAW, Kingston.
" WRIGHT & SLOAN, Oswego. 11

***ALBION HOTEL,***

COBOURG, C. W., by GEORGE F. MUNROE
Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,**

*Cobourg, Division St., near the Wharf.*

***Wm. Y. CHURCH, Proprietor.***


## Poet's Corner.

### The Welcome Back.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home
Where all will spring to meet us—
Where hands are striving, as we come,
To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reckon a weary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted!
What is the worth of the diamond's ray
To the glance that flashes pleasure,
When the words that welcome back betray
We form a heart's chief treasure!
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back

### The fall of Sebastopol celebrated in San Francisco.

The foreign residents of San Francisco celebrated the fall of Sebastopol with great magnificence. In a tent 300 feet long and 100 wide, displaying from its summit the English, French and Sardinian flags, 3000 persons seated themselves. The correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* states that half the population of the city attended on the occasion. Men of all nations were there conversing in their own peculiar language. Many patriotic speeches were delivered, and when champagne and other liquors which seem to have been in abundance, began to perform their legitimate functions, the uproar and confusion became indescribable. The tables, which, when united, extended about 230 feet, became a rostrum, from all parts of which orations might be heard in the language of almost every nation under heaven.—Yielding, however, to the weight of oratory, it soon gave way, and hundreds were precipitated to the ground amidst greasy dishes, puddings, and broken bottles.—The following sketch from the California *Alta*, of a part of the scene, is so truly graphic that we are tempted to transcribe it. Further than the injury it describes, nothing serious appears to have occurred:

"There was also a huge representation of the Malakoff or Redan towers, some fifteen feet high, wrought in cake, which at a given signal was to be cut to pieces and distributed. The crowds flocking around this could not be served as fast as required. From cutting the cake, it came to tearing and beating. Some mischievous wretch had got a rope around the platform and tumbled the whole affair to the ground, when the *debris* were attacked by the standard bearers of all nations, the American flag being amongst those which were attempted to be planted among its ruins.—A general scramble ensued around this arena of confectionary, from which our reporter escaped with great difficulty. At the same time the air became filled with showers of biscuit and loaves of bread pelted from all directions. This novel bombardment was kept up for some time, and seemed to be participated in by the representatives of all nations. As a sort of variation to this performance, a trussed turkey or roast pork crackling might be seen describing erratic courses across the pavillion. Greasy pieces of pork came in violent contact with bald uncovered pates; the flying edibles being in some instances caught in their career, and the missiles returned in like manner with an unction truly refreshing. All this however, was given and received in good part. Wine flowed freely, and many a sapient orator got up a Sebastopol on his own account, shouting at random to the crowd. One man bearing the French flag across his shoulders, climbed up inspired by the enlivening shouts around him, but missing his hold, rent his neither garment in a manner too shocking to relate. In the meantime it was observed that the French flag, which was one of the many festooning the roof of the pavilion, was lower than the English. A frantic Frenchman shinned up to the ridge pole, and tearing the flag away from the place where it had been secured, carried it to a more elevated position. This was the signal for a general rush, and several English man-o'-war's men mounted to the roof from the inside, and soon placed the red cross above its rival. These feats were attended with deafening cheers from the numerous friends of the flags; and from this time all attempts at speech-making, or reporting were resigned as hopeless. An English sailor attempted to swing himself along the ridge pole of the pavilion by his hands, but missing his hold, fell into a crowd of debating gentlemen, damaging some hats and eliciting a small tempest of anathemas, but doing no further injury. And now some ill-advised American, elevated with champaign, scrambled to the roof, and dislodging the American flag, held it far above the others, when another, reaching the same position from the outside, cut a hole through the canvass, and reaching through reared the United States flag above the tent, amid the yells, groans, hisses, praises and execrations of the spectators The scene continued for some time, until the roof was covered with sailors and others, and the western end of the fabric being overloaded, fell with a loud crash to the earth, putting the orchestra, which was immediately beneath, to flight.

By this time most of the respectable English and French had left the pavilion, which now resembled the wreck of some gigantic ship, with the tattered remnant of sails dangling amid shattered spars and crushed ribs. The lamps prepared for the evening's banquet were all shattered, tables trampled to fragments, red claret spattered with sanguinary streams about the place, and the work of several days was destroyed.

### A Visit to the Ruins of Sebastopol.

The following graphic account of this desolated city is taken from a private letter, written by the intelligent master of a merchant vessel to his family in Edinburgh, his native place. We may premise that his vessel was chartered from Barcelona by an agent of the French Government, for the conveyance of stores from Algiers to the French army in the Crimea:—

"BALAKLAVA, Nov. 23, 1855.

"I was at Sebastopol last week to see the ruins. It was a long walk from Balaklava, but I would have walked twice the distance for the sights I saw. We walked through the camps of the Allies nearly the whole way. It was fatiguing, as the road was over a succession of hills and across deep valleys, and every place telling the work which had been going on—plenty of graves and large masses of shot and broken shells, broken muskets, military caps, and all sorts of military equipments. We passed through part of the valley of the Inkermann, and then came into what is called the Valley of Death. It is a deep road with high cliffs on each side, and is commanded by the Redan forts. In the valley the shot and shell and the musket bullets were actually as thick as the stones in some places.—The carnage there must have been dreadful. We arrived at the Redan about eleven o'clock, and in the fort the sight beggars all description.

"In the first place, the guns—and very large they were—were all mostly broken or damaged; the musket bullets and Minie balls were innumerable. There were soldiers' clothes, books, letters, boots—and some of them with the wearer's leg still in them!—lots of the slain only half buried, some with the face fully exposed.—All was silent, however, with the exception of immense quantities of rats, which were gnawing the unburied bodies before our faces. I left the place in great disgust, as every now and then, when a faint breeze of wind would come across, the smell of the dead was very strong.

"We descended the hill and entered Sebastopol, entering by the way of the arsenal. It is hardly possible to trace out the streets, as the greater part of the houses are nearly level with the ground, some of them entirely so. It seems to have been a well built city, from the appearance of the cut stones strewn about, but all the houses were completely gutted of furniture. On our road down from the camp we met drove after drove of mules driven by soldiers; the mules laden with rafters, broken chairs and tables, and all sorts of wooden furniture, to their tents to burn. From the arsenal we passed into the granaries, besides the barracks and other officer's houses—all beautiful buildings. The walls were entire, but pierced thickly by the allied balls. One house, the naval commandant's, was superb—the cornices and carving very rich. In one room there still was hanging to the wall a large mirror; a ball had come in at the window and completely smashed it. All the houses in this part of the city, and also the graving dock and patent slip, are to be blown up. Our troops are busy undermining them at present, and there is a constant cannonade towards them from Fort Constantine, still in possession of the Russians.

During our stay in this part, two shells landed and exploded within fifty yards of where we stood. Our party was about five in number, but there was about thirty persons close to us. We all fell flat, but the shells did no other damage than killing a mule. The Russians whenever they see a party of people together, immediately fire amongst them. I cannot say I thought much about it, but some of our party were very pale. I have brought a piece of the shell with me. We next went to another part of the town—the largest. Some most beautiful and large houses are there, but all are despoiled of furniture and mostly shattered by partly burning. Indeed, the whole city puts one in mind of the remains of a great fire; nothing but broken walls, and the streets filled with rubbish. The great church is still standing, but all the ornaments are gone, and it is pierced with shot in the roof, but not torn and pierced with shot. I was also through the Malakoff. The scene there was somewhat the same as in the Redan. After we had seen everything that we could, we left Sebastopol at dusk, and walked back here.

We had to take our own provisions with us, but managed to get a bottle or two of porter from the camps, and sat down in the Malakoff and made a hearty dinner on salt-junk and biscuit and porter. It is hardly possible to get anything fresh in this place. I paid 4s. 6d. for a bullock's head."

"We did not get back to Balaklava before eight o'clock, as we were deterred on the road by the different patrols, and had to show our passes to the officers on guard. I was very tired, as I had a load of 18lbs. on my back, consisting of bullets, rifle balls, pieces of the shells which fell while I was there, two helmets, a musket, two bayonets, and a host of other things—all trophies of the war. It was a great walk—about 27 miles in all. To the French head-quarters the distance is seven miles from here. It is a very cheerful walk to pass through a complete city of tents (the camp) They are all laid out in the form of streets. The horses are in a sort of pits—covered with the spoils of Sebastopol. The troops are in high spirits, and look remarkably well. They are all very dark with the sun; and all wear their beards and moustaches. When we passed through the camp from Sebastopol, some of them wanted us to stop all night. I should have liked it fine, but the others would not consent. I have a dog from Sebastopol, which I picked up. There were hundreds of them starving about the ruins; both them and cats have taken service with the Allies; every other tent has a Russian cat.

### Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal's Lecture.

BELOVED LAN'S—A new year am on de pint ob bustin out like my elbows trew my ole coat, and I feel as full ob de milk ob human kindness as de world am ob decent and corruptabun. Dis seson ob de year always brings joy to my heart, wedder I got a pocket full ob money or deduced to de lass shillin, kass it am de grand Holiday fur de little folks, and nobody lubs de small fry when dey am good more den dis ole bed, brack as it am. Christmas set de harts ob de young a bestin in dubble quick time, and dar eyes a snappin and crackin like de stars on a frosty nite, and you bes believe I like to see it. How de Holidays bring a feller back to skatin time—eh!

Christmas Eve I went to a toy-shop to pick out a shillins worth of presents fur de Widder Nubbins chile, and ef I wasn't hurled back fifty years may I not get an invitation to dine wid Sistur Nuskey on dat fat chicken I seed her a luggin home lass nite. My boyish days cum back to me like a bad doller, and afore I node it, I had spent two hours in Noah's Ark, and made de acquaintance of all de beasteses. Dar was de same ole bullfent on wheels, dat excited my youthful wonder so, wid de same little turband Turk settin on his neck a stickin him wid a sharp stick. And you bes bile de am so stuck a key in a place in his stumjack and gub it a turn or two, and off goes de Bullofant all round de room a shakin his trunk and flapping his ears till he git tired.—Dar was de Lion, de Rinossinhoss, de Camile, de Drumedary, and den dar was de dairy widout any drum, full ob a milk maids churn, tin pans and chickens. Dar was de little Scotch drummer drummin zackly as he did as far back as I can remember. Dat same old soger company wid solid red legs and blue coats, dat work on a frame dat open and shut like a pair of compasses, was dar too jis as if it had neber been smashed; and dar was de hoss sogers on wheels and on rockers, lookin as fresh and pretty as red and green could make em. Yes, and dar was de sentry keepin guard in front ob a castle about half de size ob de man beself, and ebbry time you turn de crank he goze in de sentry box and cum out agin. Dogs, cats, bears, wax dolls and a hundred older tings, dat made my eyes bug out like a lobster's when I used to look into de shop windows, laid in one puecilamus heap on de counter, and I nebber wanted to do any ting in my life as I did to get my ole bones down on de floor wid a half a dozen children and *hold time.*—I don't note when I been so happy as I wus dem two hours. Among de odder tings was a facksimile ob de fust fiddle I ebber tried to scrape Zip Coon out ob.—Dar it was wid its tow strings, looking as red and smellin as piney as ebber.—I looked down to see if I hadn't a check apron and bell buttons on. While I was feasting my eyes and memory, a little flax headed girl came in and picked up a funny lookin doll, dat look zackly like a real tree week ole baby, she gub it a punch in de stomjack and it set up a cry like a humen chile wid de sharp mew ob de cat mixed in. It beared de name jis as de child paid her munny and run out cryin, "I got a baby! I got a baby!" I thort how berry little it takes to make us happy if we am only a mind to tink so.—De *imitation* ob de castle and de sogers makes de boy as happy for de time, as de possession ob a boneyfide castle and a brilliant army sometimes makes de man. Surely no young mudder was ebber happier wid her fust born dan dat flax-head was wid dat doll, and I'll bet a soft crab against two clams dat no bride was ebber happier in arranging her new home dan dat chile was dat day in her little playhouse. Dus it am all fru life. It only requires a little imagination and a few dollars to make us as happy as a monkey in a barrel of sugar crackers. Dat's de moral ob de tex to-nite.

Brudder Clem Jonsun will please pass round de assesr.—*N. Y. Pic.*

### The Puzzled Pig.

One of our western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the cornfield, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was made to drive out the animal by the same way of her entrance; but of course without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceeding; and posting himself in a fence corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end within the enclosure.

"Eureka," cried he, I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log, (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field.—The next day she was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started, is too ludicrous to be described! She looked this way and then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the original starting-place, and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that all was right, she again entered the log. On emerging once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of the logs, with a strange mixture of disappointment and perhaps fear, she turned round and started off on a brisk run; nor could coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field." She seemed to have a "superstition" concerning the spot.

### The Mammoth English Steamer.

It is at most impossible for an ordinary mind to take in at once the full idea of the proportions of the new iron ship that is now building on the Thames. With a view to answer some of the many inquiries concerning this novel monster we give a few facts and figures furnished us, as to her proportions and destination.

This steamer is built into a set of square iron boxes or compartments, encased with a double shell of iron plates, the inner one three quarter inch iron, forms of one inch iron plates. The outer and inner plates will be joined to each other by longitudinal webs or grinders formed of plates and angle iron. There will be seventeen of those webs on each side of the ship, thus joining the outer and inner skins by means of a number of water tight cells, of such extraordinary strength that they give a rigidity never before communicated to any vessel.

Besides these small cells forming the wall, as it were, of the ship, she is being built in seventeen sections, the midship section being first built up to its full altitude, and the iron decks laid—the other sections, fore and aft, being successfully built in like manner and jointed to the preceding section. It may, therefore, be said that the ship will consist of a great number of water-tight apartments between the outer and inner skins, and of thirty-two large square compartments in the body of the vessel, not merely nominal divisions, but complete, substantial, water tight bulkheads, but of sufficient strength to bear the pressure of being filled with water. In case of accidentally being broken in two, the separate portions would float, without damage to the cargo contained in the uninjured sections.

The following is a statement of her dimensions—length 684 feet, breadth 83 feet, depth 58, number of deck 4, measurement 27,000 tons. She is to have both screw and paddle engines, whose nominal horse power will be: screw, 1,600, paddles, 1,000. Total 2,600 horse power.—Cylinder of screw engine, 4 feet, diameter of cylinder, 84 inches; stroke, 4 feet; cylinders of paddle engine, 74 inches; length of stroke 14 feet 6 inches. Each engine room will be 40 feet long. The screw propeller will be 23 feet in diameter. The paddle wheels have been fixed at 58 feet diameter. Draft of water loaded, 28 feet; draft of water in ballast, 18 feet.

The masts are five in number—ship rigged. The steering apparatus consists of two rudders, with power sufficient to bring her round. The after rudder is to be placed like an ordinary ship's rudder; the screw will work from ahead of the rudder; ahead of the screw is to be a second rudder, in form something like a common rudder. The engines will be placed in different parts of the ship, entirely independent of each other. The vessel will have ten boilers and five smoke pipes.—Every boiler can be cut off from its neighbor and used or not, as desired; they will be placed longitudinally along each side of the ship; every boiler will have ten furnaces, giving to the whole one hundred large fires. The vessel will have two paddle wheels in the usual manner, but the paddle engines are to be on the disconnecting principle, so that one or both of the paddle wheels may, if desired, be put in independent motion. Her deck is to be flush; the floor perfectly flat.—She is to have a saloon 400 feet in length, 15 feet high, and accommodations for 600 first class passengers and 1800 second class. If used as a transport ship, she will take 10,000 troops with their arms and field equipments. Over 7,000 tons of iron are used in her construction.

This steamer is built by Scott Russell, under the charge of I. K. Brunel, one of the most celebrated engineers of his time. We learn from the Hon. John Appleton of this city, who visited her a few days before leaving London, that the work is rapidly progressing, and that she is expected to be finished during the next Summer. She is built broadside of the river, and is to be launched by two immense cradles, which will gradually lower her down to low water mark, whence, on the ensuing tide she will be floated off

Some idea of her Titanic proportions may be formed from the fact that her shaft, already forged at Napier's Works on the Clyde, is four and a half feet in diameter, and her chain cables are forged out of four and a half inch bar iron.

Capt. Harrison informs us that on being ready for sea she will take a run out of about 1,000 miles and thence back to Liverpool or Holyhead, whence she will take in passengers and freight for her Atlantic trip. If she can reach a speed of fourteen miles per hour she will be kept on the American route. Mr. Brunel, who has the honor of her construction, is a director in the Steamship Company, and anticipates a much greater speed. Capt. Harrison hopes to cross from land to land in six days. She is moulded with very fine lines forward and aft, with an elliptical stern, and her vast length is such that she will reach across two waves. Her great size will prevent her shipping water. She will not need to slacken her steam on account of any violence of the weather. All experience has tended to show that the speed and safety of a steamer are in proportion to their size. Hence each successive year has witnessed a gradual enlargement of Ocean steamers. The first of the Cunard line were but small craft, or one-third only the size of their new steamer *Persia*, now nearly ready for sea.—*N. Y. Times.*

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Friday evening last about six o'clock, as a Mr. McCarthy, a carter, of Ogdensburgh, in company with a stranger who had arrived by the Trunk Railway from below, was crossing the river a little above this town, in a one horse sleigh, he accidentally drove into an opening in the ice, about a quarter of a mile from shore. The cries of the men for assistance were heard on land, and parties with lanterns immediately went in the direction of the cries, but were too late to be of any service; the men, horse and sleigh had disappeared under the ice. We regret to learn that both the men were intoxicated at the time.

On Saturday morning Capt. Plumb repaired to the place of disaster, with one of his ferry boats, which was put into the water, and throughout the day parties from the town continued searching for the bodies, but could find nothing except a part of the sleigh.

We have heard of three miserable 'fragments of humanity,' victims of intemperance in the last loathsome stage, having been lately found dead in the vicinity of this town, famished and frozen; yet how many in our community scoff at the efforts of the temperance people to save such immortal beings from so horrible an end! Those who do so should beware; they themselves may meet a similar death by and by. The only safeguard against the wiles of the serpent, whose breath is poison and whose sting is death, is to touch not the unclean thing.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

HOW TO TELL A LOVER.—The average rate of pulsation in young persons, from ten to twenty years of age, is seventy-one a minute in the morning, seventy-three during the day, and seventy-three in the evening. Taking these data, and borrowing at the same time from the Arabian Nights, a young physician in the city lately discovered a decided case of the monomania called "love," by placing his hand upon the wrist of a young female when the party beloved by his patient was present. He has since, it is said, attained such accuracy in this interesting branch of his profession, that he can count the increased pulsations by simply observing the tremulous shadow of a lady's crayat upon the wall, as it moves in accordance with the feelings of her heart.

Our fair readers will be well to be on their guard against young doctors.

REFRESHINGLY COOL.—A conductor on a New England road was sent for by the President or Superintendent of the road one day, to be rather summarily informed him that after that week the company would not require his services. He asked who was to be his successor, and the name was given him. He then asked why he was to be removed. After pressing the question some time, and failing to obtain a satisfactory explanation, a little light dawned upon him, and he addressed his superior officer nearly as follows:—"You are about making a great mistake, Sir, a great mistake. You know, Sir, I have a nice house, a fast horse, a splendid gold watch, and an elegant diamond ring. *That fellow you have chosen to take my place has to get all these things.*" It is said the argument was conclusive, and the conductor was allowed to retain his position.

AN AMUSING CASE.—The following statement exhibits a good practical joke which came very near being played by a freak of fortune: In anticipation of the Queen's sanction of the prohibitory bill, the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick ordered a five years' supply of liquors from the old country. The law goes into effect on the first of January, 1856. There was quite an excitement in the Province. On the 25th of December the ships containing the precious burthen had not arrived. Had they failed to arrive before January first, it would have been the duty of the Governor to seize and confiscate his new liquors. The Judge also, before whom the case would come, had a bountiful supply on the same vessels. But on the 28th both vessels hove in sight.

ROBBERY.—The Clothing Store of Mr. R. H Forward, of Brighton, was robbed on Monday night last, of five hundred and thirty dollars in cash and two customer's coats. An entrance was effected from one of the rear windows. The money was all in a small box in the desk, which was pryed open with an axe, there being one in the store at the time. The thief must have been familiar with the premises, and had some knowledge of the money being in the desk at the time, as it is not often that large sums of money are left in a desk so easily broken open. Mr. Forward did not leave the store himself until about two o'clock in the morning, having been busy arranging matters preparatory to a journey to Belleville, between which time and daylight the store must have been entered. This loss falls heavily upon Mr. Forward, and particularly at the present time, as he had Bank payments to make on that very day, for which he had provided the means. No clue leading to the detection of the thief has as yet been discovered.—*Flag*

## FALL OF KARS.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE SURRENDER OF KARS.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes General Mouravieff's detailed report of the surrender of Kars, as follows:—

"After the assault upon Kars, on Sept. 29, the Turks took courage for a time, expecting our troops to retreat. They were much astonished, therefore, when they saw, on the contrary, the blockade maintained with greater strictness than before, and our camp becoming transformed into a fixed and organized establishment, surrounding them on all sides, and daily receiving stores of every description.

"Nevertheless, the hopes of the besieged once more revived when some troops of succour approached from Erzeroum.—Indeed Vely Pasha, chief of the Erzeroum detachment, and afterwards Selim Pasha, coming from Trebizond, did attempt to march upon Kars, but their rear was always menaced by General Soussoloff's detachment. Our patrols always annoyed these troops, even in the very neighborhood of Erzeroum.

"All this time the supply of food was becoming exhausted at Kars; the weather was growing cold; snow had fallen upon the heights of Saganleug; hunger provoked mortality among the garrison; the desertions increased in number; and dejection became general.

"All these circumstances determined General Williams, who directed the defence, to surrender the fortress. On November 24, the aide-de-camp of General Williams, Major Teasdale, presented himself before Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff, bringing a letter, in which General Williams requested authority to come the following day into our camp under a flag of truce, in order to consult upon an arrangement. Aide-de-camp General Mouravieff charged Major Teasdale with a verbal message to General Williams, to the effect that he was ready to receive him in the afternoon of the next day, November 25.

"At the appointed hour, on the 25th, Gen. Williams presented himself to the Commander-in-Chief of the detached corps of the Caucasus—as the plenipotentiary of the Mushir Vassif Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia. The conditions of surrender having been drawn up, were signed by Gen. Williams, and approved of by Aide-de-camp Gen. Mouravieff. General Williams was to return to our camp the next morning with the Mushir's final reply, but his presence in the fortress being necessary to put affairs in order, and to bring the news of surrender to the knowledge of the garrison, the decision meeting with a passionate resistance from some of the officers, he sent his aide de-camp to inform us how affairs stood.

"The evening of the same day, however, Major Teasdale presented himself, with full powers in writing given by the Mushir to General Williams, to settle definitely the conditions of capitulation, and also with a list of the Pachas of the army of Anatolia then in Kars.

"In the afternoon of Nov. 27, General Williams, accompanied by his staff and three Pachas, entered our camp and signed the final conditions of capitulation.

"According to the treaty, the residue of the army of Anatolia, which comprised the garrison of Kars, were to leave the fortress on the 28th, with their arms, their flags flying, and with the drums beating; but, upon the prayer of the Turkish commanders themselves, all the troops left their arms and ammunition in their camps, under the guard of some Ottoman soldiers, who were then relieved by ours.

"Although it had been arranged that the Turks should form in columns near the ruins of the village Goumbes at ten o'clock in the morning, it was not until two in the afternoon that the Mushir of the army of Anatolia, accompanied by General Williams and some English officers, presented themselves before Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff. Our troops had previously been arranged in order of battle upon the two banks of the river Karatchai. The flags of the Turkish regiments were then brought to the front of our lines, and were received by a company of carabineers of the regiment of Toula Chasseurs, amidst the sound of music, and hurrahs caught up from battalion to battalion.

"The portion of the Turkish army, consisting for the most part of old and feeble men, of soldiers relieved from an indefinite time (the Redifs),.. also some militia (Bashi-Bazouks and Lages), forming altogether a total of 6000 men, were, according to the terms of the treaty, sent to their homes under escorts for the first half day's march, upon the condition that they should no more carry arms against his Majesty the Emperor, during the war.

"After the departure of the Redifs, the Commander-in-Chief received a deputation from the chief inhabitants of the city of Kars.

"After the inspection of the Turkish regular troops (about 7000 or 8000 men), who became prisoners of war, Gen. Mouravieff gave orders for the distribution amongst them of provisions which had been prepared for them in the cuisines of the companies encamped upon the left bank of the Karatchai. On the same day the fortress was garrisoned by our troops, under the command of Colonel De-Sage, and the Russian flag was unfurled upon the citadel."

THE TERMS ON WHICH KARS SURRENDERED.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of the 18th December, published the official articles of the surrender of Kars. It preceded this document with the following letter of Vassif Pacha, the commander-in-chief of the army of Anatolia, dated the 26th of November, giving full powers to General Williams:—

"Most eminent, most worthy, sagacious, and most noble General Mouravieff I.

"His Excellency the Ferik Williams Pacha, a dignitary of the great English power, being in this country, is appointed by us and provided with full powers to negociate the evacuation of Kars; this letter is written by me to inform your excellency of the circumstances.

"The 15th of Raby-ot-Aoûel, 1272.

"Sealed with the seal of

"MEHMED VASSIF PACHA."

Act of surrender of the city and fortress of Kars upon bases agreed to between the Commander-in-chief of the army of the Caucasus, Aide-de-camp General Mouravieff, and General Williams, commissioner of the Queen of England at the head-quarters, Tchifti Kaya, Nov. 25

"Art. 1. Surrender of the fortress with all its material intact."

The surrendered guns are to be spiked; the gun carriages and others are to be given up in the state in which they are at this moment; the ammunition, powder, arsenals, depots of military equipments, and the magazines to be delivered up in the state in which they are now officially reported to be. Nothing of the archives to be taken away or destroyed.

The troops in evacuating Kars to leave guards of three men each, with a corporal, at the following places:—At each fort, or redoubt, and battery furnished with artillery; near every powder magazine, arsenal or military depot, hospital, place of archives, treasury, and mosque.—the Turkish authorities will appoint commissioners to deliver over each portion of the material, such as treasure, arsenals, artillery, hospitals, magazines of provisions, and archives to commissioners named for the purpose by the Russian General in Chief.

Immediately after the departure of the troops, the above mentioned guards will be relieved by Russian troops, in the presence of the *di devant* Turkish commander, and of the new Russian commander named for the purpose. The Turkish soldiers give up their arms and accoutrements to the Russian posts, and under the orders of their commander, march to the Mainly redoubt, where they will await the arrangements for their future destination. The surrender of the commissioners of the above mentioned articles to take place the day of the evacuation.

"Art. 2. The garrison of Kars, giving themselves up prisoners of war, with the General-in-Chief of the Turkish army and all the military commanders, will leave the place with the honors of war, and deposit their arms, flags, &c., at a spot fixed beforehand, from whence they will go to a destination indicated by the General-in-Chief of the Russian army. In testimony of the valorous resistance displayed by the garrison of Kars, the officers of all grades will retain their swords."

All the troops forming the garrison of Kars, with the exception of those in the hospitals from illness, are to leave the fortress in full military equipment, drums beating and flags flying, having previously discharged their guns, and are to assemble at ten o'clock on the morrow, near the ruins of Goumbet. There they will deploy in one line, in columns, by battalions. The artillerymen will form separate columns by regiments. The Redifs, Lages, and Bashi-Bazouks form separately at a distance of half-a-verst from the right flank of the other troops. The garrison pile their arms; also the flags and all the military accoutrements, and to form in the above order in front of the line of musketry.

The Mushir, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia, will at this moment approach the General-in-Chief of the Russian army, and hand over to him the muster-roll of the troops, and also a report of all the materials stipulated in the act of surrender. The Russian delegates proceed then to call over and enroll the names of the officers and soldiers in the Turkish army; at the conclusion of which the Turkish authorities bind themselves to present the rolls of their respective commands. The enrollment over, the whole of the prisoners of war, headed by their officers, march in columns for the bridge Tchifti-Kaya, where they will be received by Russian troops appointed to act as their escort.

The Turkish troops mentioned in the following articles as authorised to return to their homes will take the route of Tamo under a special escort, and stop for the night at the village of Kotanly; they pledge themselves to respect the inhabitants of the Lesghian and to commit no excess. The column pursues its march the next day in the same order, and halts for the night at the village of Tosanly; the third day, arrived at the foot of the Saganlough, the Russian troops stop, and the Turks continue their march across the chain of the hills. In the direction of Erzeroum they engage not to penetrate the village of Bardouss, where are some militia of the Russian camp. The Turkish camp followers, who in the space of twenty-four hours after the last march have not passed the Saganlough, will be considered prisoners of war.

In evacuating the city and fortress of Kars the military authorities of the Turkish army engage to leave a sufficient number of doctors and nurses to attend the sick remaining in the hospitals until their entire recovery.

"Art. 3. The private property of the members of the army of all grades will be respected."

Every individual belonging to the *personnel* of the army is authorized either to retain or sell his property, but finding the means of transport at his own expense.

"Art. 4. The militia (Redifs, Bashi-Bazouks, and Lages) after their number has been ascertained and registered, will receive authority to return to their homes."

The Redifs, Bashi-Bazouks, and Lages now in the hospital will enjoy after their recovery the same rights, subject to the same conditions.

"Art. 5. The non-combatants of the army, such as the clerks, interpreters, nurses, will enjoy the power of returning to their homes, after their number has been ascertained and registered."

"Art. 6. The General Williams is reserved the right of naming as he chooses a list, to be first submitted to the sanction of General Mouravieff, of a certain number of persons to whom will be granted the power of returning to their homes."

Upon this list must not figure the military subjects of either of the belligerent powers.

"Art. 7. All persons named in the Articles 4, 5, and 6, engage, on their honor, not to carry arms against his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias during the present war."

"Art. 8. The inhabitants of the city throw themselves upon the generosity of the Russian Government, which will grant them its protection."

Immediately after the surrender of arms by the troops, the inhabitants of the city will send to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army a deputation composed of the chief inhabitants of the city, to deliver over the keys, and to submit at discretion to the generosity of the august Sovereign of Russia.

"Art. 9. The monuments and public edifices of the city belonging to the Government will be respected and preserved intact."

The Russian Government having for its principle respect for the usages and traditions of the people subject to its rule, and especially edifices devoted to worship, will take pleasure in adhering to the religious monuments and historical souvenirs of Kars

This deed is approved and recognised as valid by the signers

W. S. WILLIAMS,
Major-General.

COL. DE KAUFFMAN,
Chief of the Military Chancellory of the General-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus.

### Further by the America.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence A battle had occurred November 7th, in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops under Capt. Barlow, the latter assaulting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left on the field, and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial law has been declared in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous. An expedition up the Persian Gulf to compel Persia to give up her conquest is talked of.

Manilla dates of the 9th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American ship Waverley, with Chinese laborers on board, put into Manilla to bury her captain Some trouble arose on board when the mate shot two or three of the Coolies and drove the rest below, then went on shore to attend the funeral of the captain. On his return the hatches were opened, when, out of 450 men, 251 were dead from suffocation. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe.

A serious difficulty has arisen at Hong Kong between Mr. Keenan, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble was caused by the arrest, by the British police, of E. W. Nichols, Master of the American ship Reindeer, on board his ship, for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against Nichols was a fine of $50, with $25 additional as compensation to the carpenter. Payment was refused.—Mr. Keenan was present during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the court, as the affair took place on board an American ship. The police were then proceeding to place Captain Nichols in prison, when Mr. Keenan took him by the arm and went quickly to the harbor, hailed a boat and went on board the United States steamer Powhatan. The Superintendent and police followed and demanded that the prisoner be given up Capt. McClluey, of the Powhatan, replied that, without stating whether Capt. Nichols was on board the Powhatan or not, he considered the action of the court altogether illegal, and he would not hesitate to resist by force any attempts of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on board of American ships.

Nichols afterwards sent the amount of the fine to the Court He was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereupon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner.

GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS.—The *Post* says in the course of a few days a general Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and to consider all possible information with respect to the war, but it will not be in the power of the Council to fix the campaigns or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April.—The Council having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA.—HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the Naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth; defects and mismanagement are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the service.

### Arrival of the Washington.

New York, Jan. 21st 1856

The steamer *Washington* from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at 4 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th. Nothing of special importance.

Consols at 11 o'clock on Saturday, quoted at 87½.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a report that the King of Naples had be come favorably disposed towards the Allies, and there is another rumor that he would send a contingent to the Crimea.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that assurances have been again given in an official quarter of the resolution of France and England to carry on the war, and that no negotiations made in the event of Russia not accepting the proposition of the Allies; and that the Emperor and the English Government are determined not to abide on lots of the terms on which peace will be accepted.

☞ The rapid changes of weather in our variable climate is peculiarly trying to the constitution of the weak and delicate. Rheumatism, Pain and Aching of the Bones, Neuralgia, Hacking Cough, &c., not only affects them, but serious hold on many who are now most vigorous and healthy.

To all such, we cannot in too strong terms recommend the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture.—It cures disease by purifying the blood, and expelling from the system all the impurities which tend to generate or retain disease; it is perfectly harmless, and has gained for itself a reputation as an alterative and strengthening tonic, which is not approached by any medicine now before the public. As a remedy for Scrofula, and the very worst forms of depraved blood, no medical discovery yet made equals it. The proprietors of this valuable remedy are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country detailing cures by Carter's Spanish Mixture, after all the efforts of Physicians and the regular remedies of the profession had signally failed.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits as a medicinal agent of singular and extraordinary efficacy. 19-6


New Advertisements for To-Day.
General Literary Agency,—D. F. Oakey.
Continued Auction Sale,—M. Nully.
M. Nully, Auctioneer, &c.
Report of Belleville Gas Company,—R.M. Roy
Pocket Book Found
Notice,—John Bonerger.



# Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, January 24, 1856.


## THE COMING SESSION.

The present Parliament, unlike many of its predecessors, is to meet for the transaction of business in good season,—the date officially announced being the 15th proximo. Also, unlike all previous Parliaments the present has determined upon the time of assembling without apparently having determined upon any line of policy, or any course of action. Have the present Government no policy to announce? Or are their projects likely to prove so unpopular that they wish to keep them in abeyance so long as possible? Or is it impossible for the Cabinet to agree among themselves? If the first is the correct, it is certainly a dubious compliment to their ability, their intelligence or their industry. If a want of policy arises from an ignorance of the wants of the country, from an indifference to its interests, or from an indolence brought on by the enervating surfeits of office, then certainly in either case they should give way to more useful men. If the second supposition be true, that their measures are likely to be unpopular, then again they are no longer fit for their place, and it is high time the country be made acquainted with their intentions. And if they cannot agree among themselves, of which we have had some evidence, is it not a proof of their impotency, and the brevity of their existence?

Among all the great diver-sity of opinion which exists in the Canadian press, there still seems to be an unanimity with regard to the mysterious and unbroken silence which our ministry have maintained in respect to their future conduct; and that is, the most unqualified disapprobation. However, when Cabinets will not inform the people of their intentions, the people need not hesitate to tell them what they expect and demand.

What are the questions that are likely to come before the Parliament for consideration? At least what are the great subjects before the Country, on which we expect our Ministers to entertain correct views and determinations? The first and most important question, and one which is likely to draw the most distinctive line of demarkation between parties, is that relating to Separate Schools. Whether these are to be strengthened and increased, at the expense and destruction of our own excellent system of education; or whether the encroachments of Dr. Charbonnel and his *confreres* shall be put down, and his impertinent interference discouraged, are questions worthy of the most serious consideration.

Representation by Population is another topic agitating the public mind, and one that the Ministry cannot oppose or evade with impunity. On this question particularly, they will find themselves placed in an exceedingly awkward dilemma. If they favor the measure they will array the hostility of the Lower Canadians against them; while if they oppose it they will be stigmatized by their own constituencies.

The grim ghost of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which was burked last session, will also haunt them with mortal terror Petitions with thousands of names will again give emphatic utterance to the strong desires of the people on this subject, and no government will long be able to resist such forcible appeals.

The half-breed Government of Maine on this subject need not be quoted against the voice of these petitions No other sentiments could be expected from one who had been elected with rum influence, and under such false circumstances. It remains yet to be seen whether the Legislature can be induced to carry out views which he has endeavored to sustain, with so much pseudo-political philosophy. It is not the place here to discuss this matter, this we may do at some future period, but we will still express our belief that the Legislature of that noble old State, will, at the proper time and place, be heretical in these statements and fallacious doctrines.

There are other subjects of subordinate interest which are unnecessary to allude to at present. If our Government are right on the leading questions, it is presumptive that they will be so on the minor ones, if they are wrong on the latter, will they be right? We think not! They have no policy, in our own opinion, but that of remaining in Office, and on this account they will attempt to conciliate and please all parties, and only succeed in deceiving and dissatisfying every body.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, was held pursuant to notice, in this town on Friday evening After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr Wilson, Dr. Hope was called to the chair, who delivered a short address of the meeting in a few judicious remarks, and called upon the Rev. J. Wilson to read the Report, from which it appeared that the number of Missionaries employed during the past year, and the amount collected for sustaining their operations in our back country, were much in advance of any preceding year, and afforded good indications of the zeal of the lab-urers, and those who contribute to their support. The various Resolutions were moved and ably supported by the Ministers present, viz. Rev. Messrs Connor, Young, Williams, Gardiner, (E Methodist,) and Revd's W. Smart and W Gregg (Free Church). The effect of the soul-stirring appeals of these Ministers was apparent in the deep interest shown by the audience, and the result was a collection and subscription amounting to about $70. A Vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Choir concluded the proceedings

☞ The Rev. W. P. Wastall, General Agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society, will (D. V.) preach on Sunday next in the Town Hall at 2 P. M. No collection.

## ELECTION OF MAYOR.

On Monday last, the Town Council met according to the Statute, for the purpose of electing their Mayor and Reeve. The large number of persons present in the Town Hall, showed the unusual interest which was taken in the proceedings of this the first meeting of the Council

After the minutes of the last meeting had been disposed of, it was moved by W. H Ponton Esq. and seconded by Jas. Brown Esq., that John O'Hare Esq. be elected Mayor of the Town of Belleville for the ensuing year.

It was then moved by Dr. Holden, seconded by F. Clark, that Dr. Wm. Hope be the Mayor.

Before the motion was put, Mr. Davy rose, and said that he gave a different vote on the present occasion. He said that he had always been a strong friend and warm supporter of Mr. O'Hare,—he thought he had executed the duties of the Mayoralty for the past year with ability and despatch, and was sure that he would still, if elected, continue to act in the same faithful manner; but that he was bound to Dr. Hope by the strongest ties of personal friendship, and that he also thought the Dr. quite as competent to fill the office as Mr. O'Hare. He had also hoped that the matter would have been settled without placing him in such a disagreeable dilemma, but as it was, he should without hesitation vote for Dr. Hope.

Dr. Hope then asked Mr. O'Hare if he wished to address the Council before the vote was taken, but he declined. The Dr. then rose to state the circumstances under which he appeared as a candidate for the suffrages of the Council for the highest office in their gift. He said that he was at first solicited by a member of the oldest and most respectable standing in that Council, who offered to move his nomination, but who, he regretted to say, for some unaccountable reason had changed his mind—he supposed, however, honestly. Another person of high standing had offered to second that nomination, and besides this he had been most urgently solicited by 40 or more of the most influential citizens of the Town to come forward, and to all these entreaties he had reluctantly given his consent, knowing that to himself personally it would be a great and serious damage.

To him, however, there had been certain objections raised, which he wished to allude to before he sat down: the first of these was this, that he was a new member of the Council, and on this account was not entitled to the same consideration that others were. This objection he would say was not well founded, as he had sat longer in that Council than any of the present members, except Mr. Davy. With this statement he would dismiss that objection, and notice another which he could but regret very much should be made by any one, as nothing could be further from the truth. It was this, that he came there as the *champion of Protestantism!* A residence of eighteen years in Belleville, during which, as it was well known, he had always been an advocate of civil and religious liberty, was perhaps the best answer he could make. He had always been opposed to religious persecution of all kinds, and in his intercourse with other, his conduct had always been actuated by the most liberal feelings. There was no one with whom he had been more intimate than Mr O'Hare himself, who must well understand the falsity of such insinuation. Another reason why he allowed himself to be nominated was on account of a threat which had been made outside of the Council, on good authority.—he would not mention names,—it was this: that if he ran against Mr. O'Hare for the Mayoralty, he should never be allowed to sit in that Council again. He came for the purpose of showing them that he was neither a slave nor a serf—that he could not be coerced by any such means,—that he came forward. Let the case be reversed, and let Mr. O'Hare be placed in the same position,—would he not act in the same manner? He had always expressed his opinions freely, and would not wish to be, unless it were spontaneous with the Council. He would say to those who should vote against him, that he entertained towards them nothing but the most kindly feelings, as he knew that many of them would do so with the greatest reluctance, and he had reason to believe that he had the moral weight of the Town in his favor; but although he was not likely to be elected, he would endeavor to make the seat of the Mayor as light as possible to the occupier.

Mr. O'Hare said that he had no intention of speaking until Dr. Hope had done so. It was an unusual thing for members to give expression to their sentiments for the purpose of influencing the election,—it had been customary to elect men on their own merits. For his own part, he had no idea of becoming Mayor until he was strongly requested to do so by a member, who now expressed his intention of voting against him. He was also anxious to carry out certain plans and business which had been commenced under the old Council, and which perhaps he understood better than Dr. Hope. The business of the Town at present was much more complicated and difficult to manage than it was formerly under the Board of Police, and it required one well acquainted with its affairs to manage them properly; on this account he was opposed to the election as Mayor of one who had not held a seat in the old Council. He came there prepared to vote for Mr. Davy for the position, but they been nominated. He had not asked any one for his vote, and if any man can say otherwise, he was willing to be called a *liar*. He had hitherto discharged the duties of his office to the best of his ability and without fear or favor, and if re-elected, he would continue to do so. If the Mayor attended industriously to all the various interests under his charge he would find enough to do, as it was no easy task; it had required half of his own time during the past year, and none could manage properly with less

He was sorry that anything like religious topics had been introduced; nothing of the kind had ever been done before, and he hoped the like would never be repeated When he looked around the room, and when he understood the feeling outside, he could not shut out from his mind that the effects of such allusions must be of the worst kind. The intention of Dr. Hope might not be bad, but as well might an individual expect the explosion from the train he had just lighted, as to suppose the discussion of such topics in a public body like that would not excite animosity and deadly strife, which of all things should be most deprecated He hoped that bad effects would not follow, but if they did, he could not be held responsible. For his own part he did not think that religious principles made the man," he never asked whether a man was a Turk, Jew or Gentile, but whether he was a good citizen! it was only in such a capacity that he knew him, and no one could say upon any other considerations unless he had stultified himself by a course of prejudice and bigotry.

Mr. Brown said that it was something new to have such discussions at such a time, yet as Dr. Hope had referred to an un-named individual in the course of his remarks, he wished to have the matter cleared up, as such insinuations might refer to himself as well as any other member of the Council.

Dr. Hope said he had no reference to Mr Brown.

Mr. Brown resumed, and said that he intended to give his vote independently; and when he announced his intention of voting for Mr O'Hare, he did so because he thought Mr O'Hare had been the best Mayor Belleville ever had; yet he was in favor of dividing the honors, and thought that if there were any benefits arising from the office, they should be shared. He also thought that Mr. O'Hare should be allowed to remain another year, as the election of another would imply that he had been remiss in the discharge of his duties. He also thought that under the present complication of affairs it was much better that Mr. O'Hare should manage them than a new hand.

After a few more remarks from Dr. Hope by way of explanation, and a reply from Mr. O'Hare, the vote was taken for Mr. O'Hare. Yeas, Messrs. Ponton, Lafontaine, Brown, Hare, Blacklock, Wilson, Stevens, and Chilver. *Nays*, Messrs Davy, Clark, Holden, and Hope Mr. O'Hare was accordingly declared elected.

The Mayor then took his oath of office, and was installed accordingly He thanked the Council for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said that he was determined while he administered the duties of his office (which might not be very long,) to do so with impartiality, and to the best of his ability—and whether friends or opponents came before him as offenders, he intended to do what was just, fearless and impartial. He had hoped that he would not have taken all Chicago at that time as a gull, and there compare their harbor to Hamilton! I don't see how the people here got enough to eat. The soil for twenty or thirty miles around is so wet and cold that it is hardly fit for agriculture at all, and is not half settled yet; there were no Railroads to bring produce in, and no market when it got there. A story of a man who had a plunder, which was almost ruined by the soaking. He says that he would not have taken all Chicago at that time as a gift

ing is this, the testimony of a good conscience," &c. After asking and answering the question "what is conscience?" he went on to show its location and office, which he did in the most plain and beautiful manner. He then described very clearly the case of that individual of whom we are apt to say he has "no conscience," or if he has it is a very silent one; the reason why one man can chisel and shave his fellow man out of his lawful rights, and never pay an honest debt if he can help it, is no fault of his conscience. The reason why some men can lie, swear, steal, break the Sabbath, and sin against God in a thousand different ways, is no fault of conscience, but arises from disregarding or neglecting to listen to the voice of conscience; for as the clock forgets not to proclaim the hour,—as it measures off hour after hour in a man's life,—just so sure will conscience not forget to give praise or reproach, according as his actions are good or bad

I do not pretend to do justice to the sermon by any feeble abstract of mine, yet I hope, kind reader, I think it was a sermon for the times. Conscience has been gagged until her voice could not be heard, but she will revive again when the hand writing appears on the wall, and Belshazzar-like, the gagger stands aghast, ready to exclaim with the poet,—

Remorse! she never forsakes us,
A bloodhound staunch she tracks our rapid step
Through the wild labyrinth of youthful phrensy,
Unheard perchance until old age hath tamed us;
Then in our lair when time hath chill'd our joints,
And maim'd our hope of combat or of flight,
We bear her deep-mouthed bay announcing all
Of wrath, and woe, and punishment that bides us

NEMO.

# Latest by Telegraph.

Montreal Line.

### Arrival of the "Africa."

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.

The *Africa* arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock.

Flour in better demand, 6d a 9d dearer. Holders of Corn demand an advance but not acceeded to. Buyers at 42s.—Lard favors buyers. Beef rather more request. The *Baltic's* arrival will test the market. Consols about 86¾ a ⅞.

The news by the *Africa* consists merely of the extention of the rumors by the previous Steamer.

Russia's answer cannot arrive until the 10th, but probably some days later, and is expected will contain neither absolute assent nor refusal, but will make counter propositions.

Feeling in England continues warlike, and in France is again becoming so.

Russia continues incessant preparations.

No later from the Crimea.

The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks on the 22nd.

Affairs in Asia unchanged.

British news unimportant.

Grand Council of Allied Generals is ere now opened in Paris.

The Conference on Danish Sound Dues is postponed indefinitely.

Rumors received of Naples joining the alliance. Sweden is making active war like preparations.

The *Baltic* arrived on the morning of the 8th.

The latest Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russia to consider the position of the Allies.

London, Wednesday 9th.—English funds yesterday morning advanced nearly ¼ at the opening, but a relapse subsequently took place, closing at yesterday's prices. Money easy and in good demand at 5 per cent.

The Russian army took possession of Kars on 3d Dec., the troops being quartered in town. The Russians had collected large stores of provisions. The Russian General is apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Selim Pasha, and consequently has concentrated all his available forces at that point.

The Russian attack on Eteroum is not considered probable at present, in consequence of the exhaustion of the troops, and the state of the roads.

Nothing definite was yet known from St. Petersburg. Speculations were very contradictory. Interviews had taken place between Nesselrode and Esterhazy. The main question had not been discussed. The most that is expected from Russia is a modified counter proposition, such as may insure further negotiations and delay. In the mean time the tone of the French Government has become more warlike, while Russian preparations for continuing the contest are larger than ever.

Bavaria is sending an envoy to St. Petersburg to support the Saxon Ambassador.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit three propositions to the German Diet, and call on the Diet to support them.

Dates from the Crimea are to the 25th ult. The Russians are increasing their fortifications over against Inkerman.

Pelliasier remains in the Crimea. General Martinfree will act as his proxy at the council of war at Paris.

No injury had been done to the fleet by the last storm.

Omar Pacha's army had suffered so much from want of provisions that he had been compelled to fall back.

The council of war at Constantinople were directing all their energies to the defence of Erzeroum.

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WOOD.—Parties who intend paying their subscriptions in this article, would oblige us by bringing it in at once, while the sleighing is good.

### Births.

At St. Catharines, on the 22d inst., the wife of the Rev. B. F. Burns, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on Tuesday the 15th last., the wife of Judge Stuart, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on Friday the 14th of Dec., the wife of John Bell Esq., of a daughter.

In Belleville, on the 10th inst., the wife of S. Wheadon, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on the 15th inst., the wife of D. McMillan, of a daughter.

### BELLEVILLE MARKET.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbl. | 40 0 | 0 0 | Indmeal cwt | 10 0 | 00 0 |
| Farmers, cwt | 20 0 | 00 0 | Pork, cwt. | 30 0 | 40 0 |
| Wheat, bus. | 8 9 | 9 6 | Beef, cwt. | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| Pease, cwt. | 23 9 | 00 0 | Veal, qr. | 18 1 | 18 6 |
| Barley, bus. | 5 0 | 5 2 | Eggs, doz. | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Rye, bus. | 4 9 | 00 0 | Butter, lb. | 0 11 | 1 0 |
| Peas, bus. | 3 6 | 3 9 | Cheese, pr lb. | 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Oats, bus. | 1 10 | 1 11 | Mutton, pr lb | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Corn, bus. | 0 0 | 00 0 | Do. per lb. | 0 5 | 00 0 |
| Fowls, per pair | 1 3 | 2 0 | Veal, | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Carrots, | 2 0 | 2 6 | Ham, | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Hay, ton | 60 0 | 70 0 | Wood, cord, | 15 0 | 00 0 |
| Onions, | 4 0 | 5 0 | Straw, cwt. | 0 9 | 1 0 |
| Turnips, | 1 3 | 0 0 | Apples, bus. | 1 3 | 2 0 |
| Tomatoes, | 3 4 | 3 9 | do Greft, | 4 0 | 4 9 |

## FOUND.

LAST WEEK, a Pocket Book, containing some Notes and some Money.—The owner can have it by proving property, and paying for this Notice.

Apply at the *Chronicle Office*.

Belleville, Jan. 22, 1856. 22

## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 16th day of February next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for Gravelling the Road from Gardiner's corners, Camden, to the junction of the Sidney and Rawdon, and Victoria Plank Roads at Smith's Mills, including material.

For further particulars enquire at the office of the Secretary, Camden.

JOHN BININGER,
S. M. WASHBURN, *President.*
22 *Secretary.*

## REPORT

—OF—

### The Belleville Gas Company

*For the Year ending Thirty-first of December, 1855.*

MADE, ENTERED, PUBLISHED, and Registered in accordance with the Fourteenth Section of the Act, 16th Victoria, Chapter 173:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of Capital of the said The Belleville Gas Company, | £7500 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of Capital actually paid in, | 5832 | 10 | 0 |
| Amount of the existing debts of the said Company, | 8750 | 0 | 0 |

(Signed,)
C. G. LEVESCONTE, *President.*

JOHN LEWIS,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN O'HARE,
W. B. LAUDER, *Mayor.*
B. F. DAVY,
GEO. NEILSON.

ROBT. M. ROY, of the Town of Belleville, Secretary to The Belleville Gas Company, maketh oath and saith that the above Report is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at Belleville, this 19th day of January, 1856. } R. M. ROY.

JOHN DONOGHUE, *J. of P.*

MEMORANDUM.—The above shews the total amount of the existing liabilities of the Company, without allowance for Stock on hand or debts due the Company. The actual expenditure on Capital Account is about £12,000, or 4,500 more than the sub-scribed Capital, and the amount of profit for the year is £1,925.

ROBT. M. ROY,
22 *Secretary.*

## Continuation of Auction Sale

—OF—

### Horses, Cutters, Sleighs, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Buffalo Robes, Bells, &c., &c.

AT THE "RAILROAD HOUSE," in Belleville, on Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1856, previously advertised.

In consequence of the amount of property being so large, the balance on hand was unavoidably postponed until the above date, when the whole will be sold without reserve.

TERMS:—Under £25 cash; over £25 three months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

N. B.—This Sale is well worthy the attention of Livery Stable Keepers and others, as there are some very fine Horses, Cutters, Buggies, &c.

Belleville, Jan. 22, 1856. 22 2

## M. NULTY,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and customers, for the liberal support received from them for the last seven years, in the Auction and Commission business.—He has now to inform them, and the public generally, that he has rented those spacious premises in Front Street, Belleville, formerly occupied by

MR. D. C. CURTIS,

where he will be able to carry on his business with greater advantage to himself, and his numerous customers, and he hopes by industry and punctuality, to merit that patronage that has hitherto been given him he is at all times prepared to make liberal advances on Goods consigned to him for actual sale. All business intrusted to him will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

M. NULTY.
*A. B. & C. M.*

Belleville, January 22, 1856. 22
[Intelligencer Copy.]

## GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Partridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Long experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling, and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Literary Institutions, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

### Angus MacLeod.

**Engraver and Draftsman.**

*CHURCH ST. BELLEVILLE.*

W. J. NORTHGRAVES, Watchmaker and Jeweller, and Mr. Edward Hardman, Church Street, St. will receive orders, which will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Spoons, Jewelry, &c., &c., and Coats of Arms, engraved or Painted

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21 4

## NOTICE.

THOSE WHO ARE INDEBTED TO the Subscriber, must make payment without further delay, or Cost will follow.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Belleville, Jan. 14, 1856. 21

## AMERICAN HOTEL,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Chas. R. Milks, formerly known as Munro's Hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a new Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good accommodations for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18

## Just Received at the Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS.

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes
Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks

E. DUFF & CO.,
*No. 3 Hamilton's Buildings.*

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Buckley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice of the Convent School of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 6s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Established with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 2s

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 17

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } To-Wit.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
James Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
Allen Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
John Brooks, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Wallbridge Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
James Bell Forsyth, John M. Fraser, and James O'Connell, Executors &c. of David Burnett, deceased, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and John J Haslett, Defendants.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.
Alexander Judd, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sheldon Hawley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

BY virtue of the above Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed against the lands and tenements of the above named Defendants, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants and each of them, of, in or to Lot number seven in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 17, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shown on the Commercial Bank plan, part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S. Also Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Wallace's Block, being a part of Lot number two in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J J Haslett, P L S. Also part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the east side of the River Trent, more fully described by a Deed of bargain and sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W Meyers, dated 23rd April 1846; also Lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village Lot in Trenton devised by will of A. H Meyers deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village Lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H Meyers deceased from Jon McAuley at the mouth of the River Trent, and devised by the will of said A. H Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in Lots 1 and 2 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the east half of Lot 3 in broken concession A, devised by said A. H Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also Lots numbers two and three and the easterly part of Lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also Lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of Lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Elinkim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H Meyers, deceased; also Lot number 16, 1st con'n Ellerslie; also W½ of Lot No 20, 8th con'n Marmora; also Lot number 6, 1st con'n Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also Lot No 6, 8th con'n Hungerford; also Lot No 3, 3d con'n Thurlow; also Lot No. 6, 1st con'n Huntingdon; also W½ 11, in the broken front of Thurlow; also N½ 3, 2d con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 21, 8th con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 1, 1st con Sidney, and broken front in front hereof; also the following Lots in the village of Ameswood in the Township of Hungerford, viz. 138, 139, 140 on the north side of King street; Lot number 142 in rear of Lot No 136; Lot No 141 in rear of said Lot 140—the said Lots and broken Lot in rear of 140—the said Lots and Lots being on the south-west of Huber street; also Lot No 18 in the 2nd con'n Hungerford; also the rear halves of Lots numbers 2 and 3, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

All which property I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } *Sheriff.*
12th January, 1856. } 21

## For Sale or to Let,

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the well settled Township of Seymour, (within 15 miles of the thriving Village of Stirling, and 28 of the Town of Belleville,) consisting of 400 Acres of Land, 160 of which are cleared and under good tillage. The remainder of the Farm is well timbered. There is on the premises a good Dwelling house, with all the out-offices necessary for a Farm, including Barns, Stables, &c. Also an excellent well and Spring of water.

This property offers peculiar advantages to a person with capital sufficient to erect a Grist or Saw Mill: there being an excellent Mill site upon it, with good water power, situated within one mile of the flourishing Village of Campbellford at Seymour Bridge.

☞ For Terms, &c., apply by letter, (post-paid,) to

A. PONTON Esq.,
21-13 Belleville, C. W.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

## JUST OPENED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

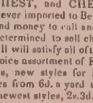
### Fall and Winter Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

## WM. KELLY

☞ HAS JUST RETURNED ☜

FROM the Montreal and New York Markets, and having purchased his Goods for Cash at 50 per Cent. below the Market prices, is now prepared to offer to the public one of the LARGEST, RICHEST, and CHEAPEST STOCK of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries ever imported to Belleville. Ladies and Families will find it a decided saving of time and money to call and inspect W. Kelly's Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheaper and give better value than any other house in Town. A call will satisfy all of the above facts. Amongst his well selected Stock will be found a choice assortment of French black and coloured Glacie Silks. French all wool Plaids, new styles for Dresses. French Merinoes, Cobourgs, DeLaines, and Cashmeres from 6d. a yard upwards. Black and Coloured Silk Velvets. Print Dresses, newest styles, 2s. 3d. upwards. A rich assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons. An assortment of new Fringes, for Cloaks and Dresses, in every style. Hosiery all sizes, Gloves etc. Carpeting and Drugget from 1s. 3d. upwards. A large assortment of Flannels and Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres. An immense assortment of Polkas, 2s. upwards. French Paisley Long Shawls from 20s. upwards. And a complete stock of every article in the above line, much too numerous to mention in an advertisement, WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF LOW FOR CASH ONLY, at Wm. Kelly's Stores, opposite the Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 14

## Belleville Division, No. 8, S. of T.




REMEMBER, the Meeting of the above Lodge will take place THIS Evening, (*Thursday 24th inst.*) at half-past Seven precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W. P.

W. ROSS,

Belleville, Jan. 24, 1856. (16) *R. S.*

A SPLENDID

## LOTTERY

—OF—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Clocks, Cash, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and other valuable Articles, will take place early in January,—due notice of the day will be given.

**120 PRIZES!—VALUE $710!**

Among the Prizes are—a splendid Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watch, 17 jewels value £32 10s., a Gold Detached Lever, 13 jewels value £10, other Watches from £6 to £5, valuable Lockets, Watch-guards, Candlesticks, Brooches, &c., &c.

**710 TICKETS, 5S EACH.**

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

IN STIRLING.

## FOR SALE or TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS*," upon which is erected a splendid

**Two Story Brick Building,**

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN M. WARD.

Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

NEW

## BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,

*OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,*

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JAMES FLEMING

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hands good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionery, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate into a separate Township and to annex the same to the County of Hastings, the portions of the Townships respectively undermentioned, viz.:—That part of the Township of Sidney being Lots numbers one to twelve inclusive, in the eighth and ninth concessions, and also Gore A, in said concessions; also that part of the Township of Rawdon comprised within Lots numbers seventeen to twenty-four inclusive, in the several concessions of said Township of Rawdon; also that part of the Township of Seymour bounded by the River Trent as its southern and western limit, including herein all the lands so bounded within the first and tenth concessions inclusive; also Lots numbers eighteen to twenty six inclusive in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions, respectively; also that portion of Wilson's Island lying within the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland.

DAVID ALLAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH GIBB,
JOSEPH F. WAY,
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
THOMAS TOTTEN,
SHELDON BRADSHAW
JEDEDIAH COMMINS.

Turner's Mills, Seymour East, } January 3rd, 1856. } 19.9

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. Stevenson, of Thurlow, (Farmer,) are requested to present them to the undersigned before the first of April next for liquidation.—Those indebted to the Estate are informed that all claims unsettled by that date, will be put in proper hands for collection.

Wm. H. YOUNG,
Jas. B. YOUNG,
JOHN JONES,
*Executors.*

Thurlow, Jan. 10, 1856. 21 3

☞ To the Ladies of Belleville, and Surrounding Country!

W. KELLY has just received by express, several cases of Rich French Silks, all colors, in Brocade, Moire Antiques, plain and checked Glacies, which having been purchased for Cash at half their value,

Will be sold at once without reserve at a sacrifice.

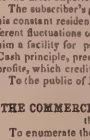
Among them will be found some of the richest Silks for Wedding, Walking, and Evening Dresses ever brought here.

Ladies wishing to have a Rich Silk at half its value, will please give an early call, as they will be sold immediately.

Also, a choice lot of black and coloured Silk Velvets.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1855. 13

## Fresh Groceries!



JUST Received by Express, at W. Kelly's Dry Goods Store, several cases of

**New Style Long Wool Scarfs,**

Selling off cheap. 16

## LADIES' SCHOOL.

MISS C. MOORE respectfully announces, that the Classes in her School will resume their studies on

**MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1856.**

Miss C. Moore, with the assistance of her Sisters, will be enabled to attend to a larger number of Pupils than she has hitherto done.

**Terms per Quarter, in Advance.**

| | |
|---|---|
| All the usual branches that constitute a select English Education, and use of Globes, | £1 15 0 |
| Music, | 1 15 0 |
| French, | 1 15 0 |
| Drawing and Water Colours, | 1 10 0 |
| Terms per annum for Board and Tuition, | 50 0 0 |

No extra charge except for Washing.

*Belleville, Dec. 24th, 1855.* 19 4

JUST RECEIVED

BY EXPRESS AT

## W. KELLY'S,

SEVERAL Cases of fancy Satin ROOM PAPER of the newest design, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.

Belleville, Jan. 3d, 1856. 19

## UNDERTAKER.

THOS. HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

THOS. HARDY.

Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, in pursuance of certain powers contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Third day of November, 1855, and made between WILLIAM D. HART, of the Township of Hungerford, and County of Hastings, Merchant, of the first part, ALMIRA HART, of the same place, his wife, of the second part, and the undersigned of the third part, proceed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, on Thursday, the Thirty-First day of January next, all that parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Village of Tweed, in the Township of Hungerford and County of Hastings, and being Lot Number Eighty-five as laid down upon a plan of Lots made by JOHN EMERSON, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, for one JAMES JAMESON, and which plan was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the Twenty-second day of October, 1851, and which said Lot is part of Lot number Eleven, in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Hungerford.

WILLIAM AITKEN, Jr.

Belleville, Nov. 29 h, 1855. 14

ARCHITECTURE.

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to

VICTORIA BUILDINGS

over Dr. Relyea's Dentistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans** and **Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectural Drawing.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1855. 18

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS, FOR THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

P. O'NEILL takes leave respectfully to inform Country Store Keepers, that his Very Large Purchases for the

**WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS,**

ARE NOW ARRIVED, AND ON VIEW.

From his constant connection with the English, French, Irish, German, and other European Markets, and having

***A Large Capital at Command!***

He is enabled to sell on Better Terms than the Montreal Houses.

He will be happy to show the Stock to the Trade. An early visit will prove advantageous, as the most select and richest styles of goods can thus be had, of which there is a most extensive supply. Terms will be found Liberal.

Belleville, November 7th, 1855. 11

## IMMENSE ARRIVALS

OF

***Fall and Winter Dry Goods,***

AT THE

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.*

## P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

***Plain Figures upon every Article,***

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

**THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE**

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemizettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fanty Bonnets, Plumes, &c.

MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Veeuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.

MUFFERS, CLOAKS, Stocks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

ONE SECOND PRICE.

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 1c

## *The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville!*

## GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported the Full direct from the

## BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

**Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,**

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

**THAT NO MAN**

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

**Cheapest Store ever Opened here!**

a fact that every body can satisfy his self of by calling and examining his Goods. Every article is as usual marked in

**PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,**

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchants.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

**GRANT'S**

13 From Street, Belleville.

## *Small Profits and Quick Returns!*

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY

**CINQ-MARS & Co.**

JUST OPENED BY

## S. CRAWFORD & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Belleville, and surrounding country, that they have opened an extensive and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of a large assortment of the most fashionable descriptions of DRESS GOODS, in

Cashmeres, Delaines, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Wool and Silk plaids, Prints, &c.; Silks, Satins and Satin Turks; Brochie, Wool, Plaid, Indiana and Long Shawls, Handkerchiefs &c.; Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Muslins, Laces, &c.; Fine Broad cloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinette, Pelisse cloths; Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Towellings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, and Factory Cottons,

Together with many other kinds of Goods, too numerous to mention. ALSO, a large assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description suited for the present and coming Season.

N. B.—As we sell for Cash only, DECIDED BARGAINS will be given.

S. CRAWFORD & Co

11

Belleville, November, 1855.

## "OUR ANNIE."

BY MRS. G. W. WRIGHT.

There is to me a hallowed spot,
A little grassy bed,
Where wild flowers spring and blossom free
Above my darling's head.

The rose beneath has withered,
Yet blooms in yonder home,
While a sweet voice now seems whispering,
Mother, dear mother, come.

Fairer, and still more beautiful,
One of that infant choir,—
Whose songs are heard where Jesus is,
Our little one is tore.

They laid her in the silent grave,
Beneath the damp cold sod;
But ah! a cheering hope we have,
Our Annie is with God.

We miss the prattling of her tongue,
Its broken accents speak,
Her tiny arm around my neck,
And warm breath on my cheek.

I miss the sound of pattering feet,
That once could follow round,
With outstretched arms, would run to meet,
With laughing childish bound.

Oft as I linger by her grave,
And feel the warm tears flow,
I wonder if the dead can have
A knowledge here below.

I imagine a happy throng,
Whom gathered round my knee,
And listen to their merry song,
They're all the world to me.

One voice is missed, 'tis hushed,
A link is broken in the chain,
I know we all may go to her,
She cannot come again.

Peace, peace, my heart, why beat'st thou so,
A glorious hope is given;
The precious lamb we mourn below,
Is now a Saint in Heaven.

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DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Baltimore Sun says that Wm. M. Overton, Esq., some time since connected with the Washington Union, but recently of the editors of the Washington Sentinel, died on Tuesday, at the residence of his father-in-law, Colonel Robert M'Candish, in Williamsburgh, Va. He had been declining in health for a long time, and his demise was unexpected. He was a gentleman of fine talents, varied accomplishments, and a vigorous writer.

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## COURTS, 1856.

### COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

**Quarter Sessions.**

Tuesday, 1st January, 1856.
" 1st April, "
" 1st July, "
" 18th November, "
" 6th January, 1857.

**County Court Terms.—1856.**

MARCH Term commences 3rd of March, ends 8th of March.
JUNE Term commences 2nd of June, ends 7th of June.
OCTOBER Term commences 20th of October, ends 25th of October.
DECEMBER Term commences 8th of December, ends 13th of December.

**Division Courts.—1856.**

No. 1, BELLEVILLE.—6th, 7th, and 8th of Feb'y. 20th, 21st, and 22nd of March. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of May. 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. 24th, 25th, and 26th of July. 4th, 5th, and 6th of September. 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. 18th, 19th, and 20th of December.
No. 2, SIDNEY.—2nd of Feb'y. 29th of March. 24th May. 26th of July.—27th Sept'r. 29th Nov'r.
No. 3, SHANNONVILLE.—25th and 26th Feb'y. 28th and 29th April. 30th of June. 1st and 2nd Sept'r. 3rd and 4th Nov'r. 29th and 30th Dec'r.
No. 4, HUNGERFORD.—21st Feb'y. 24th April. 26th June. 28th Aug. 16th October. 4th December.
No. 5, STIRLING.—18th and 19th Feb'y. 21st and 22nd April. 23rd and 24th of June. 25th and 26th Aug't. 13th and 14th October. 1st and 2nd Dec'r.
No. 6, MADOC.—20th Feb'y. 23rd April. 25th June. 27th Aug. 15th Oct. 3rd Dec'r.
No. 7, HUNTINGDON.—22nd Feb'y. 25th April. 27th June. 29th Aug't. 17th Oct'r. 5th Dec'r.
No. 8, CAMPBE'S MILLS.—14th and 15th Feb'y. 14th and 15th April. 18th and 19th June. 18th and 19th Aug't. 31st Oct'r. 13th and 16th December.
No. 9, TRENTON.—28th and 29th Feb'y. 18th and 19th April. 20th and 21st of June. 22nd and 23rd Aug't. 10th and 11th Oct'r. 22nd and 23rd Dec'r.

W. SMART,
*Judge Co. of H.*

Belleville, 1st Dec'r, 1855.

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## JAMES HARRISON,
## Bookseller and Stationer

*Front Street, Belleville, C. W.*

THE subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of the Business, viz.

**BOOKS.**

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several Editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's price.

**STATIONERY.**

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada, and several kinds, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Cheaveux and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

**PICTURES.**

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

**MUSIC.**

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

***Musical Instruments,***

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionets, Fifes and Piccolos. Violin and Guitar Strings.

**JEWELRY.**

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

***FANCY GOODS.***

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain Glass, and Bohemian Vases. Card Cases, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Mauresque Cotton, &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Maché Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites

**BOOK BINDING**

Carried on more extensively than ever, having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed. I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES HARRISON.

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---

## JUST RECEIVED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, HIS
## WINTER STOCK
—OF—
## GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel.
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Nobal Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
26 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Casks Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Dighy Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
2 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 doz Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

## CANTON TEA STORE,
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
JBMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

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## ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE,

*PREPARED by LYMAN & Co, MONTREAL.*

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored or loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever. It imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following testimonials are showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—The value and importance of good sound teeth in the economy of digestion, to say nothing of their appearance, is by no means sufficiently appreciated. Without good teeth, mastication is imperfectly performed, and the food passes into the stomach unprepared for digestion; the consequence is, that various derangements of the functions of digestion invariably follow. All that is necessary for sound teeth is to keep them perfectly clean; to do this some application is required, which, while it secures this object, causes no injury to enamel of the gums. Elliot's Dentifrice seems to be a happy combination of aromatic substances just suited to this purpose. It most effectually cleans the teeth, refreshes the mouth, and imparts a fragrance to the breath. This powder is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Elliot, who for years was the highest place as a practitioner in the dental art. We recommend all those who desire good sound healthy teeth, to use Elliot's Dentrifice. Prepared wholesale and retail, by S. J. Lyman & Co, Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.—*Pilot*, 10th Sept.

L. CHANDLER,
*Agent, Belleville.*

Who has constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Fancy Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

---

## STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete..... £180
16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above..... 275
25 Horse High Pressure Engine and, Boiler..... 375
25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler complete with steam as..... 450
Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Collies, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. 60

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hallow Cove Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq., Quebec,—the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West and St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Dec. 27, 1855. 19-12

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C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

MOTTOS for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

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## REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!!!

*BY FOREST PLANTS.*

DR. HALSEY, of New York, has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced two remedies which cure the worst forms of disease.

The virtues of five of these plants he obtains in the form of extracts, so pure and concentrated, as to take twenty pounds of the dried roots to make one pound of the extract. It is these preparations in the form of Pills, which are called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.*

The other remedy is produced from the virtues of seven plants, by a process of his own invention. This is called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine*, (it being a wine produced from medicinal plants of the forest, a thing never before accomplished.)

*THE FOREST PILLS*

There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone:

1st. They never gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no drugs or minerals, but that they have the pure virtues of the plants which are used, separated from the food we eat.

2d. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy ceases, and the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are cast out of the system.

3d. Cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

It is folly to use severe and griping purgatives, such drugs give pain and weakness, without cleansing the blood; besides, they injure the tone of the stomach and bowels. My remedies in a certain way weaken the system; the stronger the vital functions the more power have they to throw off disease when assisted by a really good medicine. Their efficacy in curing diseases of the blood and other complaints is certain, and in some cases to which I have been eye-witness, their cures have been almost miraculous.

*THE FOREST WINE.*

The medicinal properties of the Forest Wine are different from those of the Pills, but the efficacy of each, remedy harmonizes together; and in the cure of some disorders one remedy is as important to the other, as water and food are to our existence. I have pointed out in the following directions some of the cases which require only the Wine, and other cases which require only the Wine; also some of the cases which require both the Wine and the Pills.

One purgative dose of the Forest Pills is warranted to cure any bilious disorder or any complaint arising from bad stomach and morbid condition of the bowels.

One or two purgative doses will cure fevers.

One box of the Pills and a bottle of Wine is warranted to break up the most severe coughs, colds and pain in the breast. I have never tried my remedies on the most advanced stages of consumption, and cannot warrant them to cure it, but old and recent colds, and coughs, and pain in the breast, these remedies cure sooner than anything I ever know or heard of.

The Forest Remedies give immediate relief in dyspepsia and indigestion, and one or two boxes and so many bottles are warranted to cure the most severe cases of this distressing complaint.

The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular: some of the most distressing cases I ever saw have been cured by them in 10 or 12 days' time, while some other cases it took nearly three months before the complaint yielded to the efficacy of the remedies. This sometimes may be owing to a broken down constitution, but more frequently to some narcotic drug taken at some former period, for I have always noted it took longer to cure patients who had taken mercury and other poisonous drugs.

*Ague and Fever, or Chills.*

The Forest Remedies are the best cure in the world for ague and Fever. One or two doses of the Pills and from one bottle of the Wine is warranted to break the ague and cure the patient, but the directions which accompany the Remedies should be adhered to,—I have had some ague and fever patients who were very much blotted and limbs badly swollen from the bad effect of medicine containing quinine. No bad effects follow the cure by the Forest Remedies. The fact is, I have had many apply for my remedies to cure the bad effects of quinine, even after they had got rid of the ague.

*Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor.*

I have never witnessed anything so certain and complete as the Forest Remedies in the cure of these complaints. They alterative effects on the common current of blood.

Female obstructions, produced from bad colds or weekly constitutions, a few doses of the Forest Wine's warranted to cure the most distressing forms of these complaints; and if the Wine be followed up for a few weeks, the constitution will not return again. The Wine exactly suits the female constitution, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health.

*Debility, Emaciation, Night Sweats, and a weakly state of the Constitution.*

The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints, one to three bottles cure the worst without the use of the Pills; but when the complaint is accompanied with costive or obstinate disorder the Pills will be required.

Reader! it should be understood that these Remedies are not made of drugs kept by druggists, as all other medicines are, but that they are produced from the medicinal virtues of certain plants which nourish and purify the blood as food does the body. I will mention, for example, three of those plants which are used in the Wine, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla, the others are kept in the secret, and their virtues are ten times more effective than those I have named, and were it not making known the secret of my discovery, which I place great value on, I would not hesitate to name them. Reader, this is not a puff, the efficacy of one of them was discovered by its cure of a horrible case of ulcers in an aged lady.

My Forest wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 64 Walker St., New York. Principal Agents,—In Belleville, E. Holden & Co., and E. Chandler. Shannonville, E. Warwick. Picton, C. Haight; Cherryburn & Brickers. Bath, M. T. Rogers; Newburgh, Allen Colon. 2

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## DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. T. J. HIGGINS having just returned to the City of New York with a splendid assortment of DAGUERREAN GOODS, invites himself of this opportunity to the citizens of Belleville and community for the liberal patronage he has received since engaged in the Daguerreotype business, and would say that he has secured the services of one of the best Artists in the United States, and that he shall spare no expense in keeping the best Gallery he can procure the Likenesses and judge for yourselves.—Do not defer until too late in getting your Daguerreotypes at once,—get them for your family and friends; your relations at a distance can then see you at once. You have a fine stock of Cases and Frames to choose from as you can find in the City of New York, from $1.50 to $20 a picture. Ladies and Gents, we can please you all—call and see—we will detain you a few minutes only.

To Dealers and Operators I would say that I will furnish the Daguerreotype Stock, as cheap as you can purchase in America. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Send in your orders at once. Apparatus furnished. A new and splendid assortment of Lockets, Jewelry, &c.

You will find my rooms in HARRISON'S BUILDINGS, Front Street.

THOS. J. HIGGINS.

Belleville, 11th July, 1855. 46

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## FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

## JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

*Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Martin, Caps, Boas, Gauntlets, Mits, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.*

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hating and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1855. 5

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## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber calls on all who are in any way indebted to him for the immediate payment of the same, otherwise costs will be made.

D. C. CURTIS.

Belleville, 9th August, 1855. 50-6m

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**Gillespie & Co.,**

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants,—Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. 6

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## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

*Not a particle of Mercury in it!*

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Agues and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Old Sores, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing all the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure in Spanish Mixture.

Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least possible injury.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen living in the immediate vicinity, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

---

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—(Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

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We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

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We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

---

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, prove beyond conclusiveness, that it is really a valuable medicine.—(Boston Post.

---

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, once so widely and so deservedly in the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is universally acknowledged by many intelligent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country. Inexpensive, and a careful perusal of the advertisement, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained everywhere.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, was left cured and into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand."

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N. Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to us directly."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCTON, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb. 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with Liver Complaint for a long time, and got the most of last summer at a cost of Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. FEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5. 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of 'Hoofland's German Bitters,' and I am pleased to state that the bottle I have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

DR. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"On receipt of your circular I procured one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they are the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN P. TRACY says:

BUFFALO, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine months ago, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully had at that time, and with the effect that I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than I had obtained of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C. G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

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## COALS, COALS,
AND FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,
ALL SIZES.

*TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE*

## GAS WORKS.

D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33

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## NEW ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
## DEAN'S CORNER DRUG STORE!!

FRESH Plantagenet and Congress Waters, also Soda Waters from the fountain with a choice variety of Syrups.

**PERFUMERY.**

Just opened a select assortment of Perfumes, for the Toilet, viz:—

*Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,*
*Lubins Extract Jockey Club,*
*Patchouly, Musk, Rose &c., &c.,*
*Genuine German Eau de Cologne Maria Farina Cologne Waters,*
*Sunflower Oil, Honey, Almond,*
*Transparent & Genuine brown Windsor Soaps,*
*Cold Cream, Almond Cream, &c., &c.*

**FOR THE TEETH.**

*Wright's Strawberry Tooth Wash,*
" *Odontine* " *Paste,*
" *Rose* " "
" *Charcoal* " "
*Comporated Chalk Tooth Powder,*
" *Orris* " "
*And a select assortment of Tooth Brushes.*

**FOR THE HAIR.**

*Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,*
*Noble's Hair Gloss,*
*Oriental do*
*Lull's Castelline,*
*Lyon's Kathairion,*
*Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil,*
*Barry's Tricopherous,*
*Jules Hauel's Hair Restorative,*
*Crystalline Pomatum,*
*Oz Marrow do*
*Rough & Ready do*
*Genuine and Canadian Bear & Rose Oils,*
*Venetian Hair Dye,*
*Hair Brushes, &c., &c.*

*At the CORNER DRUG STORE,*
*No. 1, HAMBLEY'S BLOCK.*

JOHN G. DEANS.

*Belleville, August 15th, 1855.* 51

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**DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S**
CELEBRATED
## GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
**Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.**
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
**LIVER OMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,**

*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so without a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is universalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained everywhere.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

## READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

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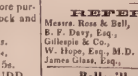
## JOHN LEWIS,



Hastings Commercial Buildings,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN Shelf and Heavy Hardware.**

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware Chains, castors, candlest'ks, chisels, cutlery Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars, Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth, Files, fly pans, fire irons, flints, fenders, Guns, glue, grid iron, German silver ware, Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples, Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, & Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles, Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c. Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars, Nails, needles, nutcrackers, nippers, &c. Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox balls, ovens, Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware, Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone, Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c. Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns, Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers, Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21

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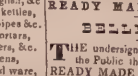

The Greatest Medical
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, IS
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't *help* complaints, but they cure them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this disease.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a costive habit.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1.00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ms., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 21-8

---

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | Butter, |
| Rye, | Cheese, |
| Oats, | Lard, |
| Pease, | Eggs, |
| Beans, | Pork, |
| Corn, | Potatoes, |
| Barley, | Onions, |
| Buckwheat, | Turnips, |
| Apples, | Pears, |
| Peaches, | Plums, &c. |

And for sale at the Store of the undersigned,

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | Butter, |
| Bran, | Cheese, |
| Shorts, | Lard, |
| Cracked Feed, | Eggs, |
| Corn Meal, | Pork, |
| Oat Meal, | Potatoes, |
| Pease, | Onions, |
| Oats, | Turnips, |
| Barley, Buckwheat, and Flour. | |

JAMES EVES, Jn.

Belleville, Oct'r 14th, 1855. 8

---

## WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watch and Clock Maker,
*OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,*
Front St, Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapement, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

---

QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVI LE,
TO SEE THE NEW
## HARDWARE STORE,
IN THE
## Victoria Buildings!
## M. GILLEN,

LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL,
HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF HARDWARE,
IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY
**P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,**

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

*ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.*

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

---

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Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,

WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st prox., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of the Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

OFFICE on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

**REFERENCES.**

Messrs. Ross & Bell, B. F. Davy, Esq., Gillespie & Co.,

# Hastings Chronicle.

## A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856. NO. 23.



The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

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E. CHANDLER, *Agent Belleville.* 19

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HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Samuel Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.
Belleville, November, 1855. 12

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THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.
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THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, Agents.
Belleville, June 12, 1855. 42

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All applications for Insurance in the above Companies to the undersigned Agent, will meet with prompt attention.
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LATE OF
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*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
BELLEVILLE. 48

**A. R. Dougall,**
BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

**Charles L. Coleman,**
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. P. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

**G. L. Henderson,**
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**Gillespie & Co.,**
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BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.
JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 14

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DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and India Rubbers, Hosiery, at the Preceptory Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville, C. W. 22

**ROBERT S PERRY,**
SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE. OSWEGO, N. Y. Dealer in *Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 35y

**JAMES GEEN,**
UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.
Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

**J. E. LENT,**
DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W.
All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 12

*Piano Forte Tuner.*
H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. DEW'S Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 29

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**MONARCH**
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
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ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
*Empowered by Special Acts of Parl'ment.*
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 20 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| 25 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 8 |
| 30 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 35 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| 40 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 9 |
| 50 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 55 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 60 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 11 |

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Proposals for Assurance and other business *shall be disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
*Agent at Belleville,*
20 6m JOHN BELL.

**Provincial Insurance Company,**
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital: £496,920. Paid up Capital: £91,600.
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" Wright & Sloan, Owego. 14

*ALBION HOTEL,*
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Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,**
*Cobourg, Division St., near the Wharf.*
*W. Y. CHURCH, Proprietor.*


## Port's Corner.

### THE BIRD-CATCHER.

BY LAYMAN BLANCHARD.

A little boy was once told he could catch a bird by dropping salt on his tail. The following lines were written on seeing him try the experiment:

Gently, gently yet, young stranger,
Light of heart, and light of heel!
Ere the bird perceives its danger,
On it slyly steal.
Silence! ah, your scheme is failing—
No! pursue your pretty prey;
See, your shadow on the paling
Startles it away!

Caution! now you're nearer creeping;
Nearer yet—how still it seems!
Sure, the winged creature's sleeping,
Wrapt in forest dreams!
Golden-eyed, you cannot see it
Nights of green, or mossy bough;
Not a thought it had of flying;
Yes, you'll catch it now.

How your eyes begin to twinkle!
Silence! and you'll scarcely fail:
Now stoop down and softly sprinkle
Salt upon its tail
Yes, you have it in your tether,
Never more to skim the skies!
Lodge the Salt on that long feather,—
Ha! it flies! it flies!

Hark it—hark! among the bushes,
Laughing at your idle lures!
Boy, the blossoms feeling gushes
Through my heart and years.
Baffled sportsman—childish Mentor,
How have I been, hapless fault!
Led, like you, my hopes to centre
On a grain of salt!

On what captures I've been counting,
Stooping here, and creeping there;
All to see my bright hope mounting,
Half into the air.
Thus have the children of all ages,
Seeing bliss before them fly,
Found their hearts but empty cages,
And their hopes—on High!

### THE MOUNTAIN INN.

BY HENRY LEE.

It was the evening of a beautiful day in the beginning of September; one of those fair, autumn days that wean us, as it were from the passing summer. The golden sun of nature had gilded a considerable way on his descent down the bright arch of the western sky, and was assuming a blood red color as he sank behind the mountain tops, tinging the clouds with gold and crimson borders.

Among the ragged peaks of the gloomy and lofty mountains of the western division of England, on this beautiful evening, too much absorbed in the thought to behold with the eye of an artist, this beautiful and enchanting prospect, I urged my jaded steed over the ragged cliffs, with the utmost speed the animal could with safety traverse.

I had travelled several leagues during the day and had chanced to meet only one solitary stranger, who had warned me to keep a sharp lookout for danger until I had arrived at the town of R——

After this encouraging warning I did not feel very pleasant, as I had a very large sum of money and some important government documents on my person, and being very tired and hungry, I was very anxious to arrive at some shelter before darkness should overtake me, and my noble steed seemed endowed with the same instinct; he was a cool-black charger, which had been presented to me by an intimate friend, and showed the high blood which poured through his veins by a degree of fire and energy far superior to that exhibited by horses of the common order, and was greatly endeared to me.

Alas! without beholding the slightest appearance of a habitation, darkness slowly but surely dropped the folds of her sable curtain of night over the sky, and the stars twinkled in the distance.

While thus dispiritedly pursuing my journey, I recalled to mind the different adventures I had encountered since I set out, which was two weeks previous. I distinctly remembered the countenance of one Lord Richardson, to whom I had been introduced at the town of Belfast—a hundred leagues distant.

I did not feel any too comfortable, when I recollected how eagerly he inquired concerning my business, and the journey I intended to follow, and the manner his sister countenance lighted up when I foolishly informed him. I could not but shudder with the idea how helpless I should be, if he should assail me with a few of his comrades who constituted his suite, and instinctively laid my hand on the handle of my rapier.

With those gloomy thoughts forced upon my mind, I was ardently desirous of attaining the residence of some mountaineer or a tavern, and was greatly rejoiced when I discovered the glimmering of a light through the darkness. Applying spurs, I drove on in the direction I beheld it.

On arriving, I was overjoyed on discovering it to be an inn. I leaped from my horse hoping to find shelter for him, and suitable lodgings for myself.

After waiting a reasonable period for an hostler to make his appearance and take my steed, I led him to a post near by, and resolved to make a scrutinizing survey before I entered.

The building from what I was able to distinguish, was very old and dilapidated, and evidently was formerly constructed in the Gothic style of architecture. I then glanced into the bar-room through the window.

There was a dim light upon the counter and in the centre of the room stood a circular table of large dimensions, of about sixteen feet in circumference, around which was seated a party of as villainous looking men as I ever beheld, deeply engaged in conversation. Each had a small broken pipe in his mouth, and a decanter of liquor before him.

One of the company I thought I recognized, and after examining his features closely, I discovered in spite of the change of raiment, to be the Lord Richardson, or the pretended lord, and his companions—the same as consisted of his retinue.

Their costumes were entirely different from those they appeared in when I was made acquainted with them; they then had the outward show of gentlemen, but now of reprobates.

Lord Richardson seemed more boisterous than the others, who endeavored to subdue him, but he being under the maddening influence of liquor was uncontrollable, and with a terrible oath, exclaimed—

'I will do it even if compelled to assassinate him. I know that he has any amount of money upon his person, and I also know that he is conveying important documents for the government, and could we but take possession of them, we are rich men; rewards of great value will be offered for their recovery. I say, Theodore, replenish my glass with a little more of that Burgundy.'

'But,' quickly interrupted the one who was designated as Theodore, 'you must keep mum, and not inform the whole company with your infernal tongue what you intend to do; for you should know these old dismal mountains have ears, and if perchance any one should overhear you, we may soon find ourselves occupants of the stone jug at Belfast; so again I advise you to keep silent on that subject.'

After hearing this much of their conversation, I concluded that they were on the eve of committing a robbery and murder upon some innocent being, and strong convictions sank deeply into my heart that I was the contemplated victim, and the coincidence that the one they expected to despoil possessed a large amount of money—So did I; their victim had important State papers—had I not the same? and had I not lately encountered them?—Yes, everything tended to show that I was the one.

After revolving the subject sufficiently in my mind, I resolved to depart and inform the authorities of what I overheard, and was on the point of so doing, when my returning hunger predominated, and fearless of danger, I knocked for admission.

A minute of silence elapsed ere a gruff voice inquired—

'Who's there?'

'My good sir,' I replied, 'I have travelled a long day's journey, and am afraid that I've strayed from my course, and being very tired, I desire to know if you can possibly furnish me accommodations, and stabling for my horse?'

Another moment of silence ensued and presently I thought I heard them carrying on a low conversation.

No answer being returned, after waiting a considerable period, I again applied the knocker.

'Well,' replied the person inside, but in a little more polite voice, 'I'll take you in if you say so, but all our rooms are occupied, so if you can make yourself comfortable in here, why I shall be most happy to accommodate you.

I entered as he spoke.

As I scanned the countenances in the room, Lord Richardson's eye shone with that unnatural brilliancy they were emitting forth, but feeling secure in his disguise he appeared not to notice me.

'Landlord, where can I rest in this apartment?' I enquired, seeing no place where a person might sleep.

'I was in hopes that you might make yourself comfortable in one of the corners with the settees,' said he, pointing to some two or three old ragged horse blankets; 'but I can give your horse the best of stabling.'

Desiring him to show the way, I accompanied him, to see that my horse was put up in good order.

While closing him off, he commenced a conversation concerning my horse.

'Fine animal.'

'Yes, I flatter myself there are few equal to him,' I replied.

'Rode hard.'

'Yes rather.'

'Far?'

'From what I could imagine, over twenty leagues?'

'On business?'

This last question I evaded, and immediately dropped the conversation.

Having seen my horse comfortably cared for, I again repaired to the house.

The occupants of the bar-room again eyed me closely, but appearing not to notice them, I demanded some supper, which being placed before me, I discovered to be cold fowl of an extreme old age—at least so tough and stale, that I found it impossible to masticate one mouthful.

Having finished my meal and lighted a cigar, I leaned back in my chair apparently buried in thought, but secretly watching the movements of Lord Richardson.

I had not remained in this position long, when with a nasal sound in his speech, he inquired—

'Rode far to-day?'

'Yes,' I replied.

'Come on business?'

'On my own business.'

'Much money about you?'

This was a straight forward question, but seeing an answer was expected, and wishing to know how he would dare to interrogate, also to appear unsuspicious who they were, I replied:

'Well, if you have any, it would be best to leave it in the proprietor's hands for safe keeping.'

'I have so little that I will not trouble him with it.'

'Perhaps you have some documents?'

'None,' I replied rather sharply.

'Oh,' he ejaculated.

The conversation here ended, and I concluded to rest my weary limbs, though intending to keep awake.

I took off my surtout and rolled it up for a pillow, and then arranged the blankets to lie upon, keeping my sword—a weapon I always carried, when journeying through a wild district—by my side. Taking a pair of pistols from my belt, and seeing they were in proper condition for immediate use, I laid them beneath my coat and quietly laid down.

I then rose and searched the room in order to discover some means wherewith I could fasten the door, which was without lock or bolt; but being unsuccessful, I again repaired to my resting place, still not intending to fall asleep, but about midnight his majesty Morpheus gradually closed my eyes, and I fell into a restless slumber.

I had not been thus more than an hour when I heard my door open. A head glanced in, which I saw to be that of Richardson. He took a searching look around the room, and then drew back, muttering:

'Curse the fellow! he has left the candle lighted.'

In a minute more he entered, accompanied by two of his companions, armed with swords.

'What do you seek?' I exclaimed, springing to my feet, with a pistol in one hand and a sword in the other.

'Your money or your life,' yelled one of them, in a hoarse voice.

'I'll fight for both,' I cried, and aiming my pistol, I fired, and bringing the foremost lifeless to the ground, and with a fierce curse, a bitter imprecation, I hurled the now useless weapon at the other, which taking effect on his forehead knocking him down, and with an exulting laugh I cried:

'Now Richardson—now traitorous villain, come on!'

With the fierceness and rage of a wounded tiger, he sprang furiously at me, and we met sword to sword.

A turn of his strong wrist, would, he imagined, suffice to accomplish his purpose—of disarming me. Though an expert swordsman, he found out his error the moment he engaged; for in dexterity and force I was fully his match, while in nimbleness of body I greatly surpassed him.

The deadly glances I threw at him showed that my animosity would only be satisfied with his blood, or seeing him in custody of an officer of the police.

Changing his purpose, therefore, Lord Richardson, in place of attempting to cross my sword, rapidly disengaged his point, and delivered a stoccata, or in modern terms of fencing, a thrust in carte, over the arm, which I instantly parried.

For some minutes we carried on the contest, by the dim light of the candle, without material success on either side. Holding my rapier short, with the point toward my adversary's face, I retreated a few paces at first, but then, changing in turn, speedily won back my ground.

Stoccotas, imbrocatas, ditias, madritas and riversas were exchanged between us. Infuriated by the unexpected resistance he encountered, Lord Richardson at length resolved to terminate our contest, and finding I was constantly upon some security, endeavored to reach me with a half incartata; but instantly shifting my body with my utmost dexterity, I struck down his blade and replied with a straight thrust, which must infallibly have taken effect had it not been beaten from my grasp at the very moment it touched my adversary's breast, by the villain who had fallen by the blow from my pistol, and who had recovered just in season to foil me from taken the life of my victim.

I was now in their power, which Richardson, taking advantage of, struck me a blow with his sword hilt, which I parried, which was so powerful that I was on the point of sinking, when I heard the sound of a number of horses driving up to the door, and with one cry of 'Help!' sank senseless upon the floor.

When I recovered, I found myself in a well furnished and comfortable apartment, a nurse bending over me. She informed me that the one I shot was dead, and the remainder were in prison, waiting for my recovery—as I was the principal witness—to be tried.

After a week's illness I was entirely recovered, and attended a summons to appear at court.

The criminals were tried, condemned, and executed. Richardson's title of Lord was forged, in order to discover the affairs of travellers with a greater security.

FORTY ACRES OF BIBLES.—The Bible Society circulated last year 800 000 Bibles and Testaments. It is estimated that these books if they were spread out on a plain surface and computed by square measure, would cover more than four acres; and if computed by long measure, they would measure more than eight miles; if by solid or cubic measure they would measure more than 150 solid cords, and these cords piled one upon the other, would reach higher than the spire of Trinity Church, N. Y., or the Falls of Niagara. The entire issue for thirty-seven years of the Society's existence would cover more than forty acres with Bibles and Testaments; or extend in long measure nearly 1,000 miles, or more than 1,850 solid cords.

A match game of billiards for $3,000, is to be played in New Orleans soon, between two Creole ladies of the "first respectability." These women are said to have few equals at the game, even among gentlemen, in the United States.

## Lumber Trade with France.

*From the Kingston Advertiser.*

The following letter will show the interest awakened in France at the late Exhibition, by one article of Canadian produce exhibited at Paris. Mr. Dickson forwarded to the exhibition, specimens of all Canadian woods, gathered for the most part by his own hands, and on his own premises. He received the second Medal a first class one, awarded to Canada.—The woods thus forwarded being finely polished specimens of some sixty or seventy kinds scientifically classified, with names in Latin, French, and English, attracted much attention at the Show, and made evidently, a favourable impression in reference to Canada, as a timber growing Country. There is now by the decree of the Emperor, an almost free admission of Canadian timber into the French market. Mr. Dickson not being engaged in the lumbering business cannot profit by the offers made in the subjoined letter: but there are other persons, who are in a position to supply any amount of the kinds of timber required by the Messrs. Guffer & Co., *Havre.*

HAVRE, 5th Dec., 1855.

Mr. ANDREW DICKSON,
*Kingston, Canada,*

Sir:—We take the liberty of offering you our services as Agents in France, for the sale of Wood that you may have at your disposal, on the opening of the coming navigation. For the last 25 years we represent some of the first Houses of Norway, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, &c., &c. Being perfectly acquainted with this sort of business, you may rest satisfied that we will bring you into communication only with those in whom the utmost confidence can be placed.

The following are the sorts of wood that find a ready market in France:

Plank, Red and white Pine, of 9 inches English broad, 3½ inches English thick, and from 6 to 25 feet long. French measure, also, those of ordinary lengths of 17 and 18 feet long.—Stout squared Beams of Red Pine from 12 to 25 inches French, and of, from 35 to 110 feet long French measure; small Beams, well squared off, 6 to 11 inches square, and of the same length as the large Beams; there is no ready market for large and small Beams of white Pine.

Masts, of strong and well proportioned dimensions, find a speedy market.

We hope we shall have a good number of bills of lading at responsible prices in French money, at so much the lineal foot for sawed wood, as well as for large timber by the solid foot. Let us know the probable prices of freight for France, and if you could easily find vessels in your country, and of what size.

The sellers draw upon their purchasers, three months from the date of the Bills of Lading, and payable in Paris; our conditions or terms as Agents are 2 per cent. commission with some trifling expenses that may occur, and if our guarantee, or security be required, we charge 2 per cent. extra.

GUFFER & Co.

The London *Times* seems to think the war a benefit, in a commercial point of view. It says:—"In the value of the goods imported from foreign countries in 1854 was £94,000,000, and the value of manufactures and produce of the British Isles, exported during the same period to foreign countries, was £97,000,000. There is every reason to believe that the prosperity of the present year equals, if it does not surpass, the prosperity of 1854, and that the deeper we have plunged into war the more extended have been our commercial transactions. We have, in very truth, called a new world into existence. The vast sums which we have expended in maintaining and provisioning our armies, have not been swallowed up in the earth nor whelmed into the depths of the ocean. They have been scattered among a population which till now has lacked a market for its produce and capital to stimulate its production."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in alluding to the serious nature of the dispute between England and the United States, says:—"In whatever light the matter is regarded, it is one demanding attention, especially from our merchants and commercial community. Our commerce is deeply involved in the settlement of the dispute. That commerce is now extended to every sea, and would present a tempting prize to any naval power.

Any conflict with this country would necessarily be upon the ocean. England is armed. Her navy is large and fully equipped. Our coast is extended and but little protected, and might be subjected to heavy contributions before the country is prepared for defence. Our navy is insignificant in comparison with that of Great Britain. The remoteness and isolation of our Pacific state and territories presents an element of weakness which any hostile power would not fail to appreciate.—And we know not to what extent the Emperor of the French, who undeniably has acquired great sway in questions of English policy, may be disposed to fan the embers of discontent between this country and England into a flame of open war.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The London *Free Press* states, that on Saturday last, a respectable farmer, residing near St. Thomas, expired suddenly in the court house of that town. Deceased was a witness on an important trial, and as he stepped out of the witness box he dropped on the floor and expired almost instantaneously. He was pre-disposed to apoplexy, and his death is said to be attributable to that circumstance.

## Lecture on Canada.

Last evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. Freeman Talbot, in the Corn Exchange-room, on the rapid progress of Canada. The attendance was not very numerous; but was respectable, and the lecturer, in the course of his instructive address, was listened to with great attention, and was occasionally applauded.—He detailed in a very able manner, the early history of Canada, contrasting it with the present advanced state of the colony, socially, morally, and politically, and exhibiting the many advantages which the country holds out as a field for emigration. He especially commented, in speaking of its geological aspect, on the magnitude of its lakes and rivers, and the facilities for navigation, and dwelt at considerable length on the educational institutions, the banks, the agricultural statistics, and other leading features of the annals of British America. Nowhere, he said, could British capital be more advantageously employed than in Canada, nowhere could investments be better secured, and repudiation was impossible. The statistics of the growth of the towns and cities of Upper Canada were, especially interesting, and Mr. Talbot added, that a town might be formed in a week which would inevitably become a city in less than ten years. He described the newspaper literature as having advanced considerably. And the pulpit, and the bar, and the legislature possessed, he said, men of the highest talents and acquirements. As to the classes he recommended to emigrate, he decidedly would not advise those who were comfortable at home; but in Ireland there were at present more than were required for the cultivation of the soil, in fact that he had seen more poverty there in one week than he had seen in Canada in thirty years; and Canada held out peculiar advantages for industrious laborers; but drunkards might be keen at home, there were too many of them in Canada already, and they would do no good there. Mr Talbot recounted the careers of several Irishmen who went to Canada in poor circumstances, and rose to positions of great eminence. Among them were Mr. Park, a native of a neighboring country, who rose to a minister of the legislature; Mr. Francis Hincks, whose native place it was said was in sight of Belfast, and who began his career as a book-keeper in Toronto, was then elected to a seat in the Legislature, became Receiver-General, filled the office of Prime Minister, and is now Colonial Governor; Mr. Robert B. Sullivan, an Irish Roman Catholic, who elevated himself to the bench; Mr. Wm. Hume Blake, who became Lord Chancellor; Dr. McCaul, who is President of the University of Upper Canada; Mr. Robert Spence, a native of this locality, who became Postmaster-General; Mr. R. S. Begley, who obtained a situation of £700 a year as Chief Secretary to the Board of works; and several others whom he could name. The lecture was throughout eminently instructive, and at its conclusion Mr. Talbot was generally applauded.—*Belfast Mercury.*

TWO LOVERS BURNT TO DEATH.—The Whitby *Reporter* tells a mournful tale connected with the burning of Mr. Richardson's dwelling, in Port France Albert, early on Saturday morning, 12th inst.

The flames had enveloped the entire building, before the inmates were aware of their situation, and each one awaking, rushed from the fury of the flames. It was soon discovered that one of Mr. R's hands, some daughters yet remained in the house, and Mr. Foley, a young man, deemed through the flames to rescue the sleeping girl, but unfortunate fame met alone! The fire was too powerful for them.

Daylight presented the charred trunks of two human beings (the bones protruding through the blackened flesh,) who a few hours before, enjoyed health without a thought of the sad fate which awaited them. The young couple thus cut off from enjoying the living, in the morning of their days, were engaged to be married the ensuing week.

The fire was caused by throwing burning ashes into a barrel in rear of the house.

A MAN AND HIS BOTTLE DUG OUT OF THE SNOW.—On Sunday afternoon some men were engaged in clearing the snow from the sidewalk near Hoe's foundry, and after digging away a bank of several feet in depth, much to their surprise they found a man with a bottle of spirits beside his bottle. He had taken lodging on the walk the evening previous, and got snowed under. His breath had made a hole in the snow, and thus he was furnished with fresh air. A touch of the snow-shovel brought him to consciousness and he got up and walked off, taking his faithful companion with him.—*N Y Trib.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, a singular occurrence happened at Bloomington in this county. The driver of the Pike House omnibus harnessed his horses and attached them to the vehicle for the purpose of driving to one of the depots to await the arrival of passengers. He lighted a lamp, filled with camphene, and prepared to mount to his seat, when the horses became frightened and started on the road leading to a prairie north of the town. They had ran but a little way, when the omnibus took fire from the lamp, and went horrying on, the most novel of all sights, far out on the snow covered plain. Hundreds stood and watched the flaming spectacle as it hastened away, changing its lurid course as often as a wriggling serpent. At length the light disappeared and the spectators went indoors to talk of the quaint event. The next morning persons went to find either the wandering steed or their unflesbed bones. After searching a short time they came upon them, and found them, to their astonishment, fastened as the driver had arranged them, and the whole body of the omnibus had burned up, leaving the wheels and other running portions uninjured. The tails of the animals were scorched, and some separate hairs on the hindermost parts of their bodies were made victims in the conflagration.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## The Last Russian Circular.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, publishes a Berlin correspondence, which gives the following analysis of the Russian circular of the 22d Dec. It says:

"I commence by giving you textually the announcement annexed to the despatch, and which runs as follows.

"The Emperor considers that the third point shall be solved (*resolu*) by the following combinations:

"1. The closing of the Straits.

"2. No military flag whatever shall float in the Black Sea, with exception of that of the forces which Russia and the Porte, by a common consent, may deem it necessary to keep there.

"3. The amount of these forces shall be fixed by a direct agreement between the two contracting powers, without any ostensible participation of the other powers."

The following is an exact analysis, I might almost say the reproduction, of the despatch itself, which more actually be in the hands of all the governments to which it is addressed:

"The imperial Cabinet first states that the momentary interruption of hostilities in consequence of the bad weather has necessarily aroused the general hope that advantage would be taken of it for the establishment of peace, and declares that it was not the last to share the sentiment and to devote a just solicitude to it. It owns frankly that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.

"The elevated policy which has been bequeathed to this sovereign by his predecessors makes it his duty to make use of the power which God has placed in his hands only for the good of mankind, and consequently to desire peace, not only in the interests of his own subjects, but in those also of the whole of Europe. The Emperor Alexander has not waited for the present moment to endeavor to attain that object. On his accession to the throne he gave his full and entire consent to the bases admitted by his august father.

"These bases, however, admit of different interpretations. The Emperor without hesitation, gave them the most liberal interpretation (*leur donna les plus larges developpements*). As a proof thereof, he can quote the frank and loyal concurrence which he lent to the modifications to be introduced into the political system of the East and to the collective guarantees which was to secure its independence. He even went so far as to sacrificee his secular and glorious traditions. He finally proved the sincerity of his resolutions by the manner with which he adopted the changes proposed for the Principalities of the Danube and for the navigation of that river.

"If the conferences were broken off on the subject of the third point, the responsibility does not fall upon the Imperial Cabinet; for when the Austrian Cabinet brought forward the resolution which appeared to it most acceptable, it was the Russian Plenipotentiary who declared it susceptible of becoming the starting point (*point de depart*) for an arrangement, and it was the ministers of the adverse party who rejected it in consequence of internal dissensions, which had arisen.

In the course of the grave events which ensued, while torrents of blood flowed and the two belligerent parties were imposing immense sacrifices on themselves, however much the heart of His Imperial Majesty was affected thereby, he was obliged to remain silent as long as his enemies appeared resolved to substitute the right of might to the spirit of justice and of conciliation, which, for nearly half a century, had presided over the destinies of Europe.

But as soon as information reached the government of his Majesty, which assured him that his enemies were disposed to take up again (*reprendre en sous oeuvre*) the negotiations of peace on the basis of the Four Points, such as they had been defined in the Conference, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those peaceful dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point in the order of ideas which had appeared, turn about, satisfactory to all parties."

[Here follows, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Nord*, the notice given above, and which "gives a complete solution to what is called the third guarantee."]

"The Imperial Cabinet declares, in conclusion, that this resolution of the Emperor will give a new pledge of the sentiments of conciliation by which he is animated, and of the sacrifices he is ready to make for the peace of the world. He puts his trust in the impartial judgment of the Powers which have remained strangers to the struggle, and calmly and confidently awaits the final decision of his enemies."

The *Oest Deutsche Post* entertains doubts of the success of Prince Esterhazy's mission upon the following grounds:

1. Will Russia enter upon the European proposals of peace, since she has succeeded in capturing two fortresses which are of such immense importance to her deadliest enemy—England?

2. Will England now consent to make peace upon the same conditions which she might have agreed to before the fall of Kars and Herat? Or may we not rather take for granted that England will energetically persist in the war in Europe with a view to lessen the pressure of Russian power in Asia?

3. Will France consent to regard the present complications in Asia as inseparably connected with their own interests in Europe?

4. Will it be possible to separate the European from the Asiatic question in concluding a peace at the present moment? And finally what part will the German powers expouse when the restitution of Kars and the settlement of the future state of affairs in the Euxine are brought on for discussion, bearing in mind that these very Powers have hitherto declared that the Black Sea question has nothing to do with their interests?

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**Visits to the Mayor of New York on New Year's Day.**—Over four thousand persons called to pay their respects to the Mayor of New York on New Year's Day. 31 bushels of cake and 160 gallons of lemonade with a stick in it were used up in treating the motley crowd.

## Russian Plan of next Year's Campaign.

A letter from Moscow of the 20th ult. says: "The grand council of Generals lately convoked at St. Petersburgh, under the personal presidency of the Emperor, have settled the principles on which the forthcoming campaign shall be carried on. St. Petersburgh and Moscow are to be fortified, and, together with Warsaw, will form the three first-class fortresses of the empire. General Todleben has arrived here, and, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the weather—the frost having set in here with all the proverbial violence of a Russian winter—may be seen every day, accompanied by his staff of engineers, all wrapped up in bears' skins, surveying the ground and fixing the poles to designate the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost.

Besides this, other Russian principles of strategy have been agreed on for the prosecution of the war, though it must be confessed that, as it is so essentially a defensive war on the part of the Russians, all these plans may be completely upset, or at all events greatly modified, by the Western Powers. It is fully expected in Russia, that next year the seat of the war will be transferred to the north, and the greatest exertions are making for an effective defence. For the safety of Cronstadt and Helsingfors no fears are entertained, as the experience of the last two years has shown that the enemy are not able to inflict much damage; nor is it feared that even if the fleets are increased by 200 steam gun-boats they could take either of these strongholds, unless with the co-operation of a numerous and well-appointed army on shore. The system of tactics resolved on by the great council of war may be summed up as follows:—The fortifications of St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Kiew, Warsaw, Nicholaiefl: secondly, the concentration of few but imposing armies; and, thirdly, the abandonment of all the minor places, as Liebau, Riga, and even Odessa will be deprived of regular garrisons, and left to the fate and the tender mercy of the enemy.

The cold is so severe that several sentinels have been found frozen to death in their sentry boxes, although they are relieved every half hour.

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ST. PETERSBURGH, January 3.—Great Council of War concluded. Transpired that Russian tactics for approaching campaign has undergone important modifications. Orders sent from head quarters seem to indicate an intention of abandoning the Crimea. A part of the troops have been ordered to reinforce Mourravieff, and others to join the grand army of the centre.

KIEL, January 8.—Our waters are still open, and trade between the lower Baltic Ports and those of Russia is carried on with great effect.

## Thirty-five Lives Lost A sad Marriage.

A gallant ship was the *St. Denis* of New York—1000 tons burthen—she had stood many a hard gale, but foundered at sea on 7th inst. on the passage to France. Thirty-five souls were lost; other eleven had been 29 hours in an open boat with her starboard side stove in, when another vessel rescued them. Two cabin passengers, (Mr. and Mrs. Weiss,) who had been married but two days prior to the vessel's departure, were last seen by the second mate, who went into the cabin for an axe to cut away the mast, with a shawl over their heads, and embracing each other. They were lost! The captain, second mate, three cabin passengers, and eleven in the second cabin or steerage, were all so drowned.

Joseph Levers, a seaman, says: I asked a man to come and relieve me, while I went for a drink of water. He did so, but I could find no water. Then the Captain ordered one man to come out of the boat and get something to eat, while another man went to relieve him. He obeyed orders, and never got back to the boat.—One of the men at the wheel called for some one to relieve him, when our vessel shipped one of the heaviest seas. It came clear over the starboard quarter, filling her with water. I told the captain that the boat was swamped, and he wrung his hands and said, "Oh, boys our time is very short." We tried to pump her free during the night, but we bailed again faster than we could free her. Frequently we worked the pumps up to our necks in water. I got into the main chains, taking a little boy of my mess, named Tom, by the collar and told him to follow me.—The boat was new ten fathoms from the ship's side, and I saw that I should have to swim for my life. I wanted much to have little Tom follow me, and tried to pull him over, but I think he was struck with death, for he just clung to the bulwarks, and I could not get him off. I jumped overboard and swam for the boat, eleven persons in the boat with me. The captain stood on the poop watching us, and the mate said, "Are you coming with us, Sir?" He made no reply save by a shake of his head. When I went into the cabin to get something to eat, I saw the passengers huddled together, with blankets and bed rugs wrapped round them; they all seemed very calm. The newly married couple were sitting together, locked in each other's arms. Not one of them made the slightest effort to get into the boat.

When we put off from the ship she was going down fast, head foremost, and only a little of the after part of the poop-deck was visible above the water; there the captain and carpenter, with the remainder of the crew were watching us; in about ten minutes the St. Denis sank beneath the waves, and I saw her foreroyal-truck gradually disappear; then some eight or nine people might be seen floating about in the whirlpool, clinging to fragments of wood; to render assistance was out of our power. The mate and captain sailed together many years, and were very dear friends. The last I heard the captain say was "I have a wife and seven children in New York," and then I saw tears in his eyes.

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THE GROWING WHEAT.—We hear unfavorable accounts from Genesee County of the growing wheat. One correspondent says:—"In this old wheat producing county of Genesee probably the prospects never looked more gloomy. The copious rains of last Fall, together with the so far open winter, have so elonted the plants that at the most there can be but an ordinary crop. If this weather continues all winter the coming crop must be very light." We believe the prospect at the West is better, though we are sorry to say that the present Winter weather is not favorable.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## TORONTO WINTER ASSIZES.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.

COMMERCIAL BANK vs. FULLER *et al.*

This was an action to recover the amount of a promissory note for £553 10s

Defendants admitted the making, endorsation, and presentment. The makers allowed judgment to go by default.

The plaintiffs now sought to recover from the endorsers, who defended on the ground of usury. The substance of the defence is as follows:—

To Mr. Cameron—Is the usury law as to individuals is repealed, but not as to Banks. The Commercial Bank at Belleville refused to discount this note for the defendants, unless it was made payable at Montreal, and that in addition to the discount, they charged ¼ per cent. commission. The defendants reside at Belleville, and the reason why the Bank made it payable at Montreal was to get commission. The defendants contend that it was an artifice to evade the usury law, and illegal.

The defendants having abandoned the making, &c.,

Mr. Eccles addressed the jury in behalf of the defendants, and called

F. W. Alport, who stated that he was teller of the Branch of the Commercial Bank at Belleville last spring. Remembers the note now shewn me being discounted; it was made by Fuller & Barnes; they reside within three miles of Belleville. The endorsers reside in Belleville; does not recollect what amount was advanced on the note; cannot tell what discount was retained; the usual discount is 6 per cent. and ¼ per cent. was charged on this note for agency.

*To Mr. Cameron*—This note is payable at Montreal; ¼ per cent. is the usual commission charged on notes payable in Lower Canada; that is the usual custom; it is the custom of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Reuben Fuller—I am one of the firm of Fuller & Barnes, and one of the makers of the note; got it discounted at Belleville; could not get it discounted unless it was made payable at Montreal; he charged ¼ per cent commission.

*To Mr. Cameron*—I am engaged in the lumber business; my bills were made payable at Albany, and were frequently returned, entailing an expense of 4 per cent. damages. Wanted Mr. Findley to discount my paper at Belleville; he refused; there was over £11 discounted from the note.

J. H. Cameron, Q. C., addressed the jury on the part of the plaintiffs, but called no witnesses.

Verdict for the defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., J. Hagarty, Q. C., and Vankoughnet, Q. C.; for the defendants, Eccles.

THE USURY LAWS—INLAND DRAFTS.—The *Globe* has the following observations upon the case recently tried at Toronto, in which a plea of usury was set up as a defence to an action against endorsers, and sustained by the Court and Jury:—

Case of considerable importance was tried on Monday at the Assizes in this city, and reported in the *Globe* of yesterday. We refer to the case of the Commercial Bank against Fuller and others—in which the Bank sued the parties as endorsers on a draft, and was resisted on the allegation of usury. It appears that the Bank had been for years in the habit of advancing money to lumber manufacturers in the neighborhood of Belleville, to a considerable extent, and of receiving notes on Albany or Troy in payment of their advances. When such drafts happened to be unpaid and were protested, the drawers had to pay 4 per cent. damages, according to the custom in regard to returned foreign bills. The lumber manufacturers complained of this, and urged the Bank to take promissory notes for their advances, payable in the Province, on which no damages could be charged, in case of protest. The Bank accordingly agreed to accept drafts payable on Montreal, and on this understanding the advances continued to be made. For discounting these drafts on Montreal, the Bank charged their customers 6 per cent interest, and half of 1 per cent on commission in addition to half-per-cent. No objection was made to this charge at the time; it was strictly in accordance with the practice of all the Banks, and has never been regarded as oppressive by our mercantile men. But "hard times" came on in the pine lumber trade; sales failed to be made; consignees were not in funds to meet acceptances; and drafts came back to Belleville unprotested.—The Bank had to be paid, or a plea found on which resistance could be made. A legal gentleman in Belleville suggested that the half per cent. charged as commission for collection in Montreal, was illegal—usurious—and that therefore the parties could refuse payments of the drafts altogether, and pocket the money Mr Reuben Fuller, of Belleville, and other worthy gentlemen, it appears, availed themselves of this plea to escape payment of their just debts, and the suit tried on Monday was but one of thirty now pending, in which the same honorable defence is put forward.

Judge Draper charged the Jury, that if the drafts were made payable at Montreal for the express purpose of extracting a commission, the transaction was usurious, but if they were made payable there in the legitimate course of business, there was no usury. The Jury found a verdict for the defendants, thereby throwing the Bank out of the whole of its debt. Exception has since been taken to the verdict on certain legal grounds, and a new trial has been granted.

This, so far as we can remember, is the first case in which any party has successfully invoked the confiscatory provisions of the Usury Laws, to enable him to escape payment of a just debt, contracted with his eyes open. Cases of extortion are sometimes heard of—extortion so cruel that the mind revolts against the usurer, and palliates, while it condemns, the miserable plea of usury. But in the present case, no such sympathy can be felt by anybody. The parties are business men; wide-awake to their own interests—knowing well what they are about. They made their bargain with the Bank deliberately, they calculated the cost, and found it to their advantage. Perchance they might have made their fortune by the assistance they obtained—but the times being against them, they turn coolly round and repudiate their debt, on the plea of a bargain to which they were themselves parties. The wretched attempt at repudiation, moreover, is stripped of the slightest sympathy by the perfectly reasonable character of the charge complained of.—The drafts were drawn, we understand, at three months' date—so that the whole charge upon them, beyond legal interests, came to 2 per cent. per annum, less the expense of transmission, principal funds in Montreal, &c. What business man would not gladly have paid eight per cent. for money to extend his business during the last year! Would any private capitalist not have charged more than half-per-cent., to speculate in lumber? Could Messrs. Fuller & Co., or any other lumberers, have obtained funds for their purposes anywhere else at a lower rate than they had it from the Bank? We do think that a more lamentable case of repudiation never came before the public; and we cannot but wonder greatly that the Jury did not visit such a defence in such a case with marked rebuke.

True enough, says some learned counsel, but the Usury Laws declare the transaction criminal and forfeit the money, if but the fiftieth part of two per cent. is exacted. We do not think so. It was so formerly, but not since the Act of 1852 repealed the penalties. The Act in question Draper holds that Mr. Brown's Bill, which repealed the penalties against usury did not apply to the Banks, but as regards them left the old system of penalties precisely as it was. With all deference to so able a Judge, we feel inclined to doubt this; we are sure that such was not the intention of Parliament. The first clause of Mr. Brown's Bill absolutely repealed all existing laws inflicting penalties for usury: the second clause declared that contracts for the loan of money might thereafter be made at any rate of interest; the third clause declared that six per cent and no more, under any contract, could be recoverable by law; and the fourth clause declared that "nothing in this Act" should be construed to apply to the Banks or other money corporations. Now, the question is, does this fourth clause apply to the second and third clauses only, or to the first clause as well? Did the first clause absolutely repeal the penalties against usury, or only repeal them against private individuals and retain them against the Banks? It appears to us that the fourth clause does not limit the repeal of the penalties, but simply debars the Bank from charging higher interest than their charters permitted—prevents them from making contracts over six per cent., to which their charters limited them. The feeling of the majority of Parliament was, that the penalties should be repealed the raise of interest, and tended to immorality, and that it was better for all parties—the lender and the borrower—to have them repealed. And the Banks were the very last parties against whom one would have thought of retaining the penalties. They are bound by their charters to take no more than six per cent,—they can do so only under the risk of losing their charters—a much better security against exaction than any other.

We sincerely hope that the Bank will be successful in its appeal to a new trial. Repudiation of agreements carefully entered into, is at all times lamentable; but the circumstances of this case render it of the highest importance to the public morality, as well as to the credit of our commercial men abroad, that the attempt should be at once defeated.

(Two important points in the report are omitted: the first is, that the presiding Judge directed the Jury that the Bank had a perfect right to discount Notes payable in Montreal or any foreign place, and to charge a commission thereon—and the second that he intimated strongly that in his opinion the Jury would not, on the evidence before them, find for the defendants. While agreeing with the *Gl.be* in its remarks as to the unfairness and dishonesty of such a defence, as to the reasonableness of the rate and to the accommodation afforded to the negotiators of the security, we cannot help saying that the reports circulated about the Bank from time to time are graceful in the highest degree to their originators. The effect of these rumors is to prevent not only the Commercial Bank, but every other Bank in the Province, from giving the accommodation of which at this particular season the country and Town both stand in need. All descriptions of traders must feel it,—lumberers, Merchants, and Farmers particularly. Since such is the effet t, it is most lamentable to see (and such conduct is worthy of the highest reprehension,) men who heretofore were of high standing in the community, going about industriously to destroy (fruitlessly however,) only to gratify a private pique, the standing and position of one of our highest financial Institutions, and boasting aloud that they were the persons who had brought things to such a pass; their proffered services to the County and Province would no doubt be of equal value to these.]

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*To the Editor of the British Whig.*

DEAR SIR:—You will oblige me by inserting in your paper, a discussion that has recently taken place by the Judges in Toronto; as it is a case of some importance, in which the mercantile community are interested, I beg to submit it for their information.

W. WILSON, *Assignee.*

Kingston, Jan. 25th, 1856.

In February last, a Clothier from this City went to New York and purchased a Bill of Goods from a Firm there, the terms of credit being eight months; the goods were settled for by note at that date, and delivered to the purchaser's agent, who had them forwarded to Kingston. Not being in want of them for immediate use, he placed them in the Custom House Store in his own name until such time as he should require them. In the course of two or three months, the owner took a portion of the goods out of the store, paying his duty on them, leaving four packages remaining in the store until he should want them. Meantime his payments began to press upon him, and he could not meet them; in order that his Creditors should all share alike, he made an assignment of his goods and debts to the Merchants for the benefit of his Creditors, the note that he gave in settlement for the goods in New York not being due at this time.

A meeting of the Creditors was called for a certain day, which meeting took place accordingly. Among those that met was a gentleman acting as Solicitor for the New York House. In the investory exhibited of the goods assigned, was the four remaining packages of the goods in the Custom's Store. After the meeting was over, the gentleman acting as Solicitor went to the Wharfinger and forbid the removal of those packages; the consequence was, that the Assignees had to give the Wharfinger their Bond, indemnifying him against all loss. At the same time the assignees entered into an agreement with the Solicitor, that as it had to be decided by law, it should come on at the next Assizes in Kingston. The Lawyer employed by the Assignees, wrote within the Solicitor for the New York House, upon certain points of law, which were to be decided by the Judges in Toronto.—The point in question, was whether the goods were to be considered in transitu or not. The Judges have decided that they were in transitu, and consequently the property of the New York House.

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**New Advertisements for To-Day.**

New Fancy Goods—Wm. Elmore & Co.
Buffalo Robe Lost—W F Wilson.
Thorlow Schools—A. Diamond.
School Teachers wanted in Tyendinaga.
Agricultural Notice—S. D. Farley.
Pay up!—S. Ostrom.
Boots for Men, Boys & Youths—Street.
W. J. Northgraves' Lottery.



# Hastings Chronicle.

**Belleville, Thursday, January 31, 1856.**


## PROHIBITORY LAW.

Petitions are numerously circulating throughout this and the adjoining Counties, to the Legislature, on the subject of Prohibitory law. The time for action is opportune and wise, and should be encouraged and persevered in by all the leading friends of Temperance in the Province. Our Legislature will gladly shirk the question, unless it is continually pressed upon their attention by the people themselves. An apathy on the part of the public—a cessation of agitation—will only afford the Government an excuse for supposing that the people had given up the idea of urging the question. Much more is this the case at present, when the Governor of Maine has come out entirely hostile to the Prohibition principle. This is the great argument now used by our opponents against the introduction of a similar law in Canada. They say the principle of legal prohibition has been tried in Maine for several years, and been fully tested,—that the people of the State have found the scheme not only impracticable, but productive of worse results than the evils which it was designed to suppress,—that all Legislative enactments should be directed against the *abuse*, and not against the moderate use of intoxicating drinks,—that all sumptuary laws are founded on a wrong principle, are oppressive and tyrannical, and must therefore produce bad results,—and that in fine the only means whereby intemperance can be suppressed, is by the enactment and enforcement of strict License laws. Such are the arguments and views of the *Leader* and several other opposition Journals of lesser note, on one of the most important questions of the day, and on this account it is more necessary for the people as a body by their joint memorials to testify their unshaken faith in the Prohibition principle, and their joint determination to have it carried into effect.

It may be perhaps well at this crisis to examine a few of the positions taken by the anti-prohibitionists. Is it true that the Law in Maine has proved a failure, and that the inhabitants are intent on its repeal? Upon the best authority we are authorised to say not. True it is that by a wily strategem the Rum-ocracy succeeded in running in a third candidate, by splitting the Temperance party into two sections on other issues. True and consistent is it also that the Governor thus elected has expressed himself inimical to the provisions of the existing law; but it is likewise true that a large majority of the Legislature of that noble State are pledged to carry out the leading principles of the law, from any assaults on its integrity, but furthermore to render it even more strong and efficient. Under these circumstances the Governor's Message will only be "the Move of Rum's labor lost!"

What does the argument or rather *assertion* amount to that all sumptuary laws are founded on a wrong principle—that they are unjust and tyrannical? What is the object of the License system but to protect society instead of the dealer—to protect society by limiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to lessen the evils of intemperance by such restriction on the sale? If this be not the object of License laws, then they are the most unjust and tyrannical of all laws. If they are made for the intent of protecting the dealer in an evil business against the interests of society, then the sooner they are done away with the better. Our opponents are driven from any assaults on its integrity, but furthermore to render it even more strong and efficient. Under these circumstances the Governor's Message will only be "the Move of Rum's labor lost!"

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Now we would ask, in all seriousness, what guarantee have we that illicit selling will not go on as extensively and more so under the "strict License law," than it possibly can under the law of entire prohibition? Indeed the common sense of every one will inform him at once what must be the result, from the necessity of the circumstances. Under a Prohibitory law, where no liquor is allowed to be sold, it is much easier to detect and punish illegal dealing than where law authorizes that sale, but the sale ever so limited; the nature of the case itself, as well as our whole experience, testify to the truth of this view. The whole efforts of society for many times during the last century of time have been to suppress intemperance by legislating against the *abuse* of intoxicating liquors, the instrumentality generally employed being License laws of more or less stringent character; and what have they accomplished? have they not been invariably total failures with regard to the object contemplated? This drunkenness diminished since our own present license laws have come into operation? On the contrary it has greatly increased. The same objections urged against the principle of Prohibition, may in every case be urged with greater force against the License system. As well may we ask for *respectable* houses of prostitution, or *respectable* gambling houses, for fear that their entire prohibition would increase the number of those under cover, as to demand the license of *respectable* houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks on similar grounds. The whole thing is an impudent and palpable fallacy, and we wonder that any person possessing common intellectual perception should allow himself to be deceived by anything so transparent.

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## Mr. Caughey's Temperance Lecture.

On the evening of Friday last, the Rev. J. Caughey delivered a Lecture on Temperance to a very large and respectable audience, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this town. The chair was taken at half-past 7 by Billa Flint Esq., President of the Belleville Temperance Association, after singing and prayer, and a few remarks by the Rev. H. D. Powis, Mr. Caughey occupied the platform for about an hour.

The result, upon the whole, was a perfect triumph. Never did our Town on a Temperance occasion present a larger gathering, and never did this or any other place in Canada, that we ever heard of, at any one meeting produce such great and wonderful results. At the close of this singularly effective Lecture, Five Hundred and Thirty names were *procured for the Total Abstinence pledge!* Can this be excelled? We think not. The dense throng who listened with the greatest attention and delight to the burning eloquence of the Rev. Lecturer, proves conclusively that the people of Belleville are fully awake on this important subject. The use of the church for the purpose proves the advance of intelligence among Church members, from the time when they considered that such a meeting would desecrate a consecrated edifice.

We will not even attempt to give a synopsis of the Lecture, as any such attempt would only be doing flagrant injustice to the Lecturer. We think, however, that we speak advisedly when we say that the general impression prevailed after it was over, that the Rev. gentleman's abilities were confined to the pulpit. We have heard more continuous and intensely eloquent addresses, beyond the Pathos and drollery combined, more of the sedo-comic, more word-painting and sentiment, as in the speeches of Gough; we have also listened to diction more rhetorically polished, to arguments more elaborately refined, to oratory which overwhelmed and burned like the Lava of Vesuvius and lava rolling from the mountain side, as in the case of Cenary; but for high religious tone, for ethical and benevolent comprehensiveness, for intellectual and intuitive perception of truth, for earnestness of appeal to the judgment and better feelings, we do not remember to have heard the Lecture surpassed. In short, it was just the kind of speaking which was needed, —most excellently adapted to the time and circumstances; and the result has shewn what may be done by such a man, by a well directed exertion. We trust that he may be prevailed upon to give another address before leaving town.

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## COUNTY COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan'y 28. 1856.

Members present,—Messrs Benjamin, Gabourie, Brown, Meyers, Gilbert, Roblin, Kerr, Butler, Clapp, Cronkhright, Appleby, Sweeney, Luke, Ketchison, and Hughes.

Moved by Mr. Appleby, seconded by Robt. Kerr, that Geo Benjamin be elected Warden for the present year. Carried unanimously.

The Warden having taken the oath of office before Judge Sawyer, took his seat, and then addressed the Council.

Moved by P. Cannifi, seconded by J. Brown, that Mr. Robt. Reed be appointed Auditor.

The Warden appointed Peter Robertson Esq. Auditor on behalf of the Council.

The following Grammar School Trustees were appointed for the present year:

TRENTON.—Rev. Mr. Blensdell and G. Gordon Esq. were re-elected.

STIRLING.—Wm. Judd and W. R. Parker, in the place of D. R. Johns and J. H. Johns, whose term of office expires.

BELLEVILLE.—Rev. J. Grier, and Mr. M. Nulty, re-elected.

Mr. Luke presented a petition from J. Archibald and others, praying for the appointment of Mr. Mitts as Toll collector; also from Geo. Francis, praying for the appointment of a Toll-gate keeper.

The Council adjourned.

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## SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

At a meeting of the Board held on Friday evening 18th inst., in the Town Hall, the Secretary & Treasurer, Mr Thomas Shanks, read the returns from the different Wards, declaring Messrs. Wm. K. Kerr, Chas. Pringle, Dr. Walton, and M Bowell elected for the next term, when it was moved by Mr. B. Hunt, and seconded by Mr. Kerr, that Mr. M Bowell be the Chairman of the Board for the present year—*Carried unanimously.*

The following Committees were appointed:

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Messrs. Walton, Bowell, and Kerr.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Messrs. Meacham, Kerr, and Hunt.

WARD COMMITTEES, for looking after the Schools, during the ensuing year.

School No. One—Messrs. Kerr, and Rutherford.

School No. Two—Messrs. Hunt, and Pringle.

School No. Three—Messrs. Meacham and Walton.

School No. Four—Messrs. Walker, and Bowell.

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination to fill up the vacancies in the Grammar School Board, Messrs. Kerr, Rutherford, and Bowell; making the Board consist of Messrs. Bowell, Hunt, and Walton, Board, by Messrs. Meacham, Kerr, Hunt, Rutherford, Walker and Bowell.

It was then moved by Dr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Meacham, that a Female Assistant Teacher be engaged for School No. 3

Moved in amendment by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Hunt, that the appointment of an Assistant Teacher be postponed, until it can be ascertained what parts of the Town the children who attend School No. 3 are from. Amendment carried Board then adjourned.—*Intelligencer.*

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## TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

Below we give a complete list of those who composed the different Township Municipalities in the County, also the names of those who have been chosen Reeves and Deputy Reeves.

SIDNEY.—Messrs. C. Gilbert, Robt. Bird, Daniel Jones, M. B. Roblin, and Alexander McMillan:—*Reeve*, C. Gilbert, Esq., *Deputy Reeve*, M B. Roblin, Esq.

THURLOW.—Messrs David Clapp, Philip Clapp, Philip Cannifi, Joseph Cannifi and Delow Hum:—*Reeve*, David Clapp, Esq., *Deputy Reeve*, Philip Cannifi, Esq.

TYENDINAGA.—Messrs N S Appleby, M Sweeney, Jas. Alex McLaren, Robert Wilson, and Jas Meagher:—*Reeve*, N S Appleby, Esq. *Deputy Reeve*, M Sweeney, Esq.

TRENTON.—Messrs D Murphy, George Gordon, Alex Sweet, Robert Francis, and ——Ferier:—*Reeve*, Daniel Murphy, Esq.

HAWDON.—Messrs Robert Kerr, J Fletcher, C. Butler, James Cook, and ——Brunnson:—*Reeve*, Robert Kerr, Esq.

HUNTINGDON.—Messrs Geo Graham, P Luke, Thos Enos, Wm Morton, and David Calvert:—*Reeve*, Philip Luke, Esq.

HUNGERFORD.—Messrs George Benjamin, Gabourie, Jos Elliott, Peter Bogart, and ——Brandon:—*Reeve*, Geo Benjamin, Esq.; *Deputy Reeve*, Felix Gabourie, Esq.

MADOC, ELZEVIR AND TUDOR.—Messrs J R Ketchison, D Thompson, James O'Hara, W H Tumoby, and William Blair:—*Reeve*, J R Ketchison, Esq *Deputy Reeve* Daniel Thompson, Esq.

MADOC.—Messrs William Compton, S Jones, Lachlin Hughes, Hugh Jones and J Hamilton:—*Reeve*, Rechlin Hughes, Esq.

Thus it will be seen that the Council for the year 1856, will be composed of the following gentlemen, viz:—

Messrs C Gilbert, M B Roblin, D. Clapp, Philip Cannifi, D Murphy, N S Appleby, M Sweeney, George Benjamin, Felix Gabourie, Philip Luke, R Kerr, C Butler, L Hughes, J R Ketchesson, D Thompson, J Brown, and Samuel Stevens.

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## PRECOCITY.

AN ANECDOTE FROM REAL LIFE.—"Pa," said a bright eyed little boy of some nine years of age, attending our Grammar School, "my teacher wishes you to buy me a new Atlas." "Pshaw," said the father, "what do you want of a new Atlas, when you don't know anything about Geography?" "Try me," continues the persevering son, "and if I can't answer your questions, you need'nt get me the Atlas." The interested parent, quite willing to try so reasonable a test, asks several general and some difficult questions, to which the boy gives correct answers.—A bystander, who is in the habit of courting Bacchus more than the Muses, asks the privilege of catechising the boy, to which assent is given. Question:—"My fine little fellow can you tell me who is capital of Belleville?" The boy reflects a moment,—a mischievous smile radiates his countenance, and he cries out, slapping his hands with rapturous glee,—"H——s! H——s!" (one of our Saloons.)—the very place where the gentleman, as well as the parent, have to attend more than Church. "A decided hit!" says the discomfited party; "the boy must have the Atlas." The bystander sinks her boy and puts him to bed, while all think the Grammar School scholars are pretty well "posted."

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TOWN COUNCIL.—Petitions have lately been circulated in the Town, for the purpose of memorializing the Town Council on the subject of Intemperance. They solicit the Council to diminish the number of Houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. At present we believe, with Saloons, there are not less than 20 such places, and several of them the lowest and most abominable nuisances that could curse any place.

We trust that the Council will do what is right in the premises. The Town demands a suppression of Saloons, a limitation in the number of Taverns, and a stringent enforcement of the law in all cases. As there is a majority of temperance men in the Council, we have no doubt that a reform will be accomplished. The eyes of the town are upon them.

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PETERBORO' ELECTION.—This election has come off at last, with the result we anticipated. Mr. Conger being elected by a large majority. The votes polled for Conger were 1,264—for Ferguson, 966—Sawers, 17,—giving Conger a majority of 296. What was George, the great electioneering orator, about? If Conger be the man, which the *Globe* represents him to be, all we can say is the people had very little choice between the parties. A renegade Reformer and a renegade Tory are both rather hard cases. We would fain believe however, that Mr. Conger is still incapable of forfeiting all his past reputation, for any individual considerations.

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THAT CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. Bleeker has sent us another letter avowing himself to be the author of the communication previously alluded to. The publication of these letters would do neither the writer or any one connected with them any credit, and we therefore decline doing so.—We view the assertion without groundless, the reasoning transparently fallacious, and upon the whole the style too declamatory offensive to demand from our hands any further consideration. If Mr. B. wishes to exercise a censorship over the Press, he had better emigrate to France and become an emissary for Louis Napoleon. In Canada he will find it both a thankless and an unprofitable business.

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LECTURE.—An interesting Lecture was delivered by Mr. Tilley, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening last, on "British India." The lecturer traced down the history of the country to the introduction of British occupation; the subsequent history being reserved for a second lecture.

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LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening the 17th inst, the "Association" had a public discussion on the following question:—"Is it the moral duty of the moderne drinker to become the total abstainer?" Mr. Diamond read the Essay advocating the affirmative, and Mr. Jelliet opened the negative. Several animated speeches having been made by different members, pro and con, the Essayist gave the general reply, and the President decided the affirmative to be fully sustained. A large audience of both sexes were present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The next debate occurs on to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—"Is a Republican form of Government more in accordance with the genius of mankind than Limited Monarchy?"

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FROZEN TO DEATH.—On the evening of Friday last, a man by the name of McLean was frozen to death while crossing the Bay in front of our Town in a cutter, in company with one Miller. The poor victim being in a state of intoxication, fell out of the cutter, and while Miller was in the act of lifting him in, the horse started and ran away. Miller being unable to proceed with McLean, went to a house close by, and when he returned McLean was a stiffened corpse. When will rum cease its work of destruction?

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NEW INVENTION.—Mr. N. Tripp, of Frankford, has recently put into operation "a cylinder and springs combined and lever operating machine," for washing clothes. It is so constructed that it works with a pressure which causes no wear to the garment, and after the first washing, the rinsing water can be added, and the same operation gone thro' with; so we are credibly informed.

**Woop.**—Parties who intend paying their subscriptions in this article, would oblige us by bringing it in at once, while the sleighing is good.

It is said that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of Slavery, she must resign her place.—Miss Murray has done so, and is now no longer a member of the Royal household.

ASTOUNDING CASE OF POISONING.—A most extraordinary case of poisoning occupies public attention in England. Dr Wm. Palmer, a surgeon, but who made a hobby of his profession, in other words, a "sporting man"—was in company with a gentleman named Cooke, at Rugely, Staffordshire, getting up a pony gambling match, and when Cooke, who had just drunk a glass of liquor, suddenly became sick, and exclaimed that Palmer had poisoned him. Cooke died the second day, and Palmer was arrested. A discovery that Palmer owed a large sum to Cooke confirmed the suspicion against him, and it was then ascertained that Palmer's wife had also died suddenly of symptoms similar to those that had carried off Cooke.

This fact, further inquiry, when the astounding fact came gradually out that sixteen persons, all immediately connected with Palmer, had died suddenly within a short time, and that on the lives of some of those persons he had affected insurances, while with others he had betting transactions. The most astounding of these sudden deaths was that of George Bentinck, (who, it will be remembered, died suddenly,) had transactions with Palmer, and it is now believed that he was poisoned! The corpses of some of the supposed victims have been exhumed, and submitted to chemical research for traces of poison. Strychnine or some other vegetable preparation is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast horse that figured conspicuously in the turf speculations, and bore the name of "Strychnine."

WORKING OF THE PROHIBITORY L. LAW IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—By recent papers from St. John, N. B., it seems that the advocates of the Liquor Law have resorted to violence to prevent its operation. We regret very much that this abolition of mob temper had not been foreseen and provided against, for, notwithstanding our recorded convictions of the impolicy of passing a law which would make half of the population transgressors, we had hoped that St. John—a city which is in advance of every other in British North America in its staunch adherence to the total abstinence principle—would have shown conclusively that the Prohibitory Liquor Law could be enforced without danger to the public peace, and that in a little while that community would have been a splendid proof of the saving grace of total abstinence. We have been disappointed in the result, and our doubts as to the practicability of trying the experiment here, until our people become better indoctrinated with temperance principles, are confirmed. With respect to St. John, however, we have that faith in the energy and perseverance of its legions of devoted and self-sacrificing friends of the cause to lead us to the conclusion that they will not be baffled by one defeat, but with redoubled courage will return to the assault until the Malakoff of intemperance will have been scaled, and their fair city emancipated from the galling yoke of the great Rum despot.

By the bye, one can hardly wonder, however, at the indignation of the people who love stimulants, when it is remembered that the Governor of the Province has supplied himself with a five years' stock of liquors and wines, in anticipation of the passing of the act of the traffic. This fact has been publicly stated in the New Brunswick papers, and it is also averred that the leading men of the Province followed his example. Now it is certainly a natural cause of anger that the makers of laws, the administrators of laws, and the highest official personage in the country, should practically set them in defiance, while they invoke their power in rem, act on the plumber classes.—*Pilot.*

CHOLERA.—A 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer will seldom fail to cure cholera if resorted to in season. No one should be without it during cholera time. It will cure pains of all kinds.

NO ALCOHOL.—The Oxygenated Bitters claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. The well known remedy for Dyspepsia and General Debility, is richly worth a fair trial.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—We have great pleasure in following up the fortunes of one of our old apprentices, Mr. Wm. Moran, the son of a wealthy farmer of Sophiasburgh, P. E. County, David Moran, Esq. Not long since we found him the proprietor of the San Francisco Evening *Mail*. We now find him the originator of a gigantic enterprise, the importance of which, Brother Jonathan's ingenuity failed to discover until a Canadian boy led the way. May it be attended with that success that distinguished all his projects since when as apprentice—a mere boy—"little Billy" he first began to develope his business abilities by securing an agency for American publications, while in our office in Picton.—*Milly Reporter.*

NEW CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We are informed that an organization of capitalists and experienced California Expressmen has been nearly arranged in this city, for the establishment of a large and new Express business with California. Mr. Wm. Moran (late of the San Francisco press) is in this city on the eve of departure for Mexico, where he proposes establishing between Vera Cruz and Acapulco a California Express, probably in conjunction with one of the old Lines now running via Panama and Nicaragua.—*American Paper.*

HONOR TO A CANADIAN.—The Montreal *Gazette* learns from a reliable source that W. E. Logan, Esq., Provincial Geologist, is about to receive the honor of knighthood from the Queen—no Canadian Knight ever more richly deserved the honor. As a scientific man, Mr. Logan ranks amongst the highest in the world, and as a friend of Canada, his native country, no man living has achieved so much for the development of its resources or for its foreign reputation.

A CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—We can safely recommend Dr. Cummings' Nerve Anodyne to our readers as the only warrantable cure for this disturber of peace.
For sale at office and by druggists generally. 23 2

ASTONISHING EFFECT OF ONE BOTTLE, IN AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR—During the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, I have used, more or less, without receiving any benefit, almost every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in great danger of dying from suffocation. In consequence of the time of matter in my throat, and all my physicians could do for me, I was at last induced, although the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters;" and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years.

Very respectfully yours, ELIZABETH GALL.

To Dr. M. Hoofland. No. 15, Coterle Alley.
See advertisement.

**Copy of a Letter received by Mr. Carranour Agent at Calcutta.**

Calcutta, June 3, 1853.

My dear Julien;—I desire, for the information of Perry Davis & Sons, to state a few instances of good resulting from the use of the medicine manufactured by them called Pain Killer. The first case I shall mention in which I performed a cure was that of Sisleen, of a year's standing. The person afflicted with this disease was a young native. Together with the Spleen he suffered a fever. Before I began to dose the patient, however, I adopted another remedy, but that failing, I resorted to the Pain Killer, and I am happy to say, that both the Spleen and the fever were removed in a very short time. A servant boy who had six rights was cured very speedily by the taking of half an ounce of the medicine, and he has ever since been in good health. Another case of cure I shall mention is that of a boy

### Points of Merit in a Cow.

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horns!
She'll quickly get fat without oil cake or corn!
She's clean in her jaws, and fall in her chine;
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin;
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her ribs;
She's a straight and flat back, with never a hump,
She's wide in her loins and calm in her eyes;
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs;
She's wide in her neck, and small in her tail;
She's wide in her breast, and good to the pail;
She's fine in her bone, and soft in her skin;
She's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.—Mr. Wakley, surgeon and coroner of London, says—

In the case of the Emperor Nicholas, his death was put down to paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, which, according to the symptoms described, was known by us medical men to have been impossible, and to have been stated only to deceive the public mind. The official document describing the Emperor's death stated that, at the last he took leave of his family with a firm voice, a proceeding physically impossible if he was suffering from the disease stat d in the certificate of his death. The belief, therefore, on the minds of the medical men in this country was, that the Emperor was poisoned; and it is my own opinion, not, at the same time, that he was poisoned by those about him, but that he committed suicide.

A VETERAN SCHOOLMASTER.—Mount Bryldges has the honor of possessing one of the oldest "native born" schoolmasters in Western Canada. A Mr. S. P. Stiles is now residing in that village in the enjoyment of a pension of $250 per annum, and he is upwards of seventy years of age. He taught school during the past forty seven years in the township of Moss, Ekfrid and Caradoc. The last-named township possesses inhabitants upwards of fifty years of age who received instructions at his hands. Mr. Stiles is a venerable old man and occupies his time in a manner becoming his age. There are few school teachers in Canada who can boast of having worked so long and so devotedly in the educational service of their country.—*Free Press.*

☞ An ingenious banter of Paris has constructed a house of felt, made out of 24,000 old hats. The house contains parlours, dining and bedrooms, and a kitchen. It is erected upon a platform upon the plain of St. Denis, and can be transported from place to place.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM CLOTH.—To Sixteen ounces of rectified spirits of wine add ten grains of carbonate of Potash, (pure,) half an ounce of essential oil of Bergamot, and one ounce of sulphuric ether; mix and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the glass thoroughly when the grease is not recent. The mixture emits a fragrant odor, and being a fluid soap, will be found a perfect solvent of oily matter.

WHAT NEXT!—A late number of the Collegiate Mirror, published at Holly Springs, Miss, announces that the honorary degree of "Mistress of Arts" has been conferred upon Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Sigourney, and publishes the letters of acknowledgments written by these ladies.


## GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL FOAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of Bellville, late firm of Partridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commissions Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to engage goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Parliament, Municipalities, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

JAMES HARRISON,

## Bookseller and Stationer

*Front Street, Belleville, C. W.*

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Books, in every department of his Business, viz.

### BOOKS.

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound to a variety of styles. He also has British any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's price.

### STATIONERY.

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not equalled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Foolscap, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Cheneron and Boards, Sealings, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

### PICTURES.

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

### MUSIC.

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

### *Musical Instruments,*

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolets, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolos. Violin and Guitar Strings.

### JEWELLRY

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest style.

### *FANCY GOODS.*

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain, Gilded and Dolbeatian Vases; Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Implies Work and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

### BOOK BINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES HARRISON.

C. C. Summons' and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

MOTTOS for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

## JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, HIS

## WINTER STOCK

—OF—

## GROCERIES,

CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
10 ⅛ Hhds.
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel.
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintels Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nutg,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 doz Patent Pails,
100 doz Redcedar,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

## CANTON TEA STORE,

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

### Just Received at the Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS;

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.

E. DUFF & CO.,

*No. 3 Himbly's Buildings.*

E. DUFF & CO. have just received—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth priced 7s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 9s.

Miss Bunkley's Book, or, Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmeratsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 9s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels, by Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in 4 vols. price 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the nature and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 17

## STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney complete..... £180
16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above..... 275
25 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler..... 375
25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler ready for steam on..... 450
Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pulleys, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, Saws, Mandrels complete 60

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machinery.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Drafts, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power at all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadlow Cure Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq., Quebec, —the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West and St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Dec. 27, 1855. 19 12

## AMERICAN HOTEL,

*FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Chas. R. Milks, formerly known as Munro's Hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a new Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good accommodations for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1855. 18

## REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!!!

### *IN FOREST PLANTS.*

DR. HALSEY, of New York, has discovered medicinal properties in certain plants found growing wild in the forests and fields, from which he has produced two remedies which cure the worst forms of disease.

The virtues of five of these plants he obtains in the form of extracts, so pure and concentrated, as to take twenty pounds of the dried roots to make one pound of extract. He then prepared for use in the form of fills, which are called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills.*

The other remedy is produced from the virtues of seven plants, by a process of his own invention. This is called *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine*, (it being a wine produced from medicinal plants of the forest, a thing never before accomplished.)

### *THE FOREST PILLS.*

There are three things peculiar to these Pills alone:

1st. They never gripe nor weaken the system. This is because they contain no drugs or minerals, but that they have the pure virtues of the plants which are as wholesome as the food we eat.

2d. They purge most when the stomach and bowels are most bilious and foul, after this their efficacy ceases; the blood then takes the process of purifying goes on until all humor and disease are got out of the system.

3d. A cure is certain in all cases for which they are recommended, and they cure without affecting the bowels but slightly.

It is idle to use severe and griping purgatives, such drugs give pain and weakness, without cleansing the blood; besides, they injure the tone of the stomach and bowels. My principle is never to weaken the system; the stronger the vital functions the more power have they to throw off disease when assisted by a really good medicine. These efficacy in diseases of the blood and other complaints is certain, and in some cases to which I have been eye-witness, their cures have been almost miraculous.

### *THE FOREST WINE.*

The medicinal properties of the Forest Wine are different from those of the Pills, but the efficacy of each remedy harmonize together; and in the cure of some diseases one remedy is as important to the system as water and food are to our existence. I have pointed out in the following directions some of the cases more require only the Pills, and other cases which require only the Wine; also some of the cases which require both the Wine and the Pills.

One persuasive reason why the Forest Pills is warranted to cure any bilious disorder or any complaint arising from foul stomach and bowels and condition of the bowels.

One or two purgative doses will cure fever.

One box of the Pills and a bottle of Wine is warranted to break up the most severe coughs, colds and pain in the breast. (I have never tried my remedies in the most advanced stages of consumption, and cannot warrant them to cure it) but mild and severe colds, and coughs, and pain in the breast, these remedies work sooner than anything I ever knew or heard of.

The Forest Remedies are more immediate relief in dyspepsia and indigestion, and one or two boxes and as many bottles are warranted to cure the most severe cases of this distressing complaint.

The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular; some of the most distressing cases I ever saw have been cured by about 10 or 12 days' time, while some other cases it took nearly three months before the complaint yielded to the efficacy of the remedies. This sometimes may be owing to a feeble constitution, but more frequently to some secret poison in the blood; in the latter period, it has always noticed it took longer to cure patients who had taken mercury and other poisonous drugs.

*Ague and Fever, or Chills.*

The Forest Remedies are the best cure in the world for ague and Fever. One or two doses of the Pills and less than a bottle of the Wine is warranted to break the ague and fever, if the plain, but the directions which accompany the Remedies should be adhered to.—I have had many ague and fever patients who came very much blasted and timbs badly swollen (from the bad effect of some other remedy) quinine. No bad effects follow the cure by the Forest Remedies. The first is, I have a heavy apply for my remedies in case the bad effects of quinine, even after they had got rid of the ague.

*Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor.*

I have never witnessed anything so certain and complete as the Forest Remedies in the cure of these complaints. They all from the common cause—impure blood.

Female obstructions, produced from bad colds or weekly constitutions, a few doses of the Forest Wine is warranted to cure the most distressing forms of these complaints; and if the Wine be followed up for a few weeks, no difficulties will ever occur again. The Wine exactly suits the female constitution, and gives strength, vigor, and blooming health.

*Debility, Emaciation, Night Sweats, and a weakly state of the Constitution.*

The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints, one to three bottles cure the worst without the use of the Pills; but when the constitution is accompanied with some other disorder the Pills also will be required.

Reader! It should be understood that these Remedies are not made of drugs kept by druggists, as all the other patent medicines are, but are prepared from the medicinal virtues of certain plants which nourish and grow wild in our fields and forests. The roots I will mention, for example, three of those plants which are well known, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla, the others are found in the forest, and their virtues are ten times more effective than those I have named, so far as my knowledge goes. I have spared no pains or expense in the discovery, which I place great value on, I would not hesitate to offer a Hundred Dollars for any other efficacy of one of them was discovered by its cure of a horrible case of scrofula in my neighborhood.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 44 Walker St., New York. Appointed Agents,—in Belleville, K. Mackenzie & Co., and E. Chandler. Shannonville, F. Warwick. Picton, C. Ralphi; Chapman & Stitker. Bath, M. T. Rogers; Newburgh, Allen Caton. 2

## ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.

*PREPARED by LYMANS Co., MONTREAL.*

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large hospital practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth, and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and preserves the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—The value and importance of good sound teeth in the economy of digestion, as well as beauty of their appearance, is by no means sufficiently appreciated. Without good teeth, mastication is imperfectly performed, and the food passes into the stomach unprepared for digestion; the consequence is, that various derangements of the functions of digestion invariably follow. It is a matter of importance for sound teeth is to keep them perfectly clean; to do this without injuring the enamel, which, while it secures this object, causes no injury to enamel the gums. Elliot's Dentifrice seems to be a happy combination of aromatic substances just suited to the purpose. It most effectually cleans the teeth, refreshes the mouth, and imparts a fragrance to the breath. This powder is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Elliot, who for years had the highest place as a practitioner in the City of Montreal. We recommend it to those desire good sound healthy teeth, to use Elliot's Dentrifice. Sold, wholesale and retail, by S. J. Lyman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.—*Pilot*, 10th Sept.

E. CHANDLER,

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

## FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

## JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

*Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey.) Mink and Martin, Cops. Boas, Gauntlets, Mts. Victorines, Muffs, &c. &c.*

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hatting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1855. 5

## CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

*Not a particle of Mercury in it!*

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousand who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of the purest Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least fear of injury.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen of the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture, which we find to be a valuable Medicine. It proves a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Virginian Independent, Va.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves to us conclusively, that it is really a valuable medical agent. We feel confident in recommending the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden & Co., C. G. LeVescontes. 9 Belleville.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

*RAWDON.*

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot 4 in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

*HUNGERFORD.*

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

*SIDNEY.*

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

*HUNTINGDON.*

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

*BRIGHTON.*

One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

*CRAMAHE.*

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S. W. ¼ of 13 in 2nd do

*PERCY.*

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

*ASHFIELD.*

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do do

*TRENTON.*—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Lot 25, in the Village of Watertown Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

*MARMORA.*—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

*BELLEVILLE.*—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to

ROSS & BELL.

January, 1855. 21

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

JOHN W. FATE Esq., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN Esq., *Warden Co Hastings.*
JOHN STEVENSON Esq., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY Esq.
BILLA FLINT Esq. *M. P. P.*
W. BIRDSALL Esq., *Q. C.*
W. H. FONTON Esq. *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS W. WALLBRIDGE, *Barrister.*
P. V. ELMORE Esq., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37

JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE:

NOTICES of Trial—To Produce—to Admit—to Examine,—Q. B. Summonses, C. C. do, Subpœnas, Q. C. Deeds & Memorials, Chattel Mortgages, Conveyances, Inventories, Writs of Attachment, and Magistrates' and D. C. Blanks of all kinds. *Chronicle* Office, Aug. 1855.

FOR SALE,

A CUTTER (enshrined), Single Harness, &c., nearly new.

Apply at the *Chronicle* Office.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber calls on all who are in any way indebted to him for the immediate payment of the same, otherwise costs will be made.

D. C. CURTIS.

Belleville, 9th August, 1855. 50 6m

## NEW ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

### DEAN'S CORNER DRUG STORE!!

FRESH Plantagenet and Congress Waters, also Soda Waters from the fountain with a choice variety of Syrups.

### TOILET.

Just opened a select assortment of Perfumes, for the Toilet, viz:—

*Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar.*
*Lubins Extract Jockey Club,*
*Patchouly, Musk, Rose &c., &c.,*
*Genuine German & Jean Maria Farina Cologne Waters,*
*Sunflower Oil, Honey, Almond,*
*Transparent & Genuine brown Windsor Soaps.*
*Cold Cream, Almond Cream, &c., &c.*

### FOR THE TEETH.

*Wright's Strawberry Tooth Wash,*
" *Odontine* " *Paste,*
" *Rose* " "
" *Charcoal* " "
*Comporated Chalk Tooth Powder,*
" *Orris* " "
*And a select assortment of Tooth Brushes.*

### FOR THE HAIR.

*Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,*
*Noble's Hair Gloss,*
*Oriental do*
*Lull's Castelline,*
*Lyon's Katharion,*
*Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil,*
*Barry's Tricophorous.*
*Jules Benuet's Hair Restorative,*
*Crystalline Pomatum,*
*Ox Marrow do*
*Rough & Ready do do*
*Genuine and Canadian Bear & Rose Oils,*
*Venetian Hair Dye,*
*Hair Brushes, &c., &c.*

*At the CORNER DRUG STORE,*
*No. 1, HAMLEY'S BLOCK.*

JOHN G. DEANS.

*Belleville, August 15th, 1855.* 51

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

## GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

*Chronic or Nervous Debility Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of Flutering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, &c.

Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no secret nor quack nostrum, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—"A gentleman by the name of Van Valkenburgh, this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint in its most fatal form and Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, I was induced to give him a bottle of the German Bitters, out doing great pain and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE says:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854—"A few days since, we received a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. Many others in this neighborhood also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb. 28, 1855. "Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. FEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5, 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I am pleased to state that the bottles have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles.) The effect and cure was sure and certain."

Dr. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"On receipt of your letter I send one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they must be a great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN F. THACY says:

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. I had suffered much, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for sciatica. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly say that before the expiration of four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada, and by C. G. Le Vescontes, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

## COALS, COALS,

AND FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,

*TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE*

## GAS WORKS.

ALL SIZES.

D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 93

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to hum-bug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves.

ALEX. JUDD.

### READY MADE CLOTHING!

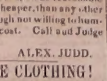
THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

## JOHN LEWIS,



Hastings Commercial Buildings,

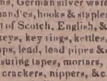
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN

### Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Angurs Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware Chains, castors, candlesticks, chisels, cutlery Dutter knives, door springs, dog's collars, Enamelled ware, emery, files, gauges & cloth, Files, fry pans, fire irons, flints, fenders, Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware, Hammers, hinges, hand ns, hooks & staples, Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, &c Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles, Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c. Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars, Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c. Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox bells, ovens, Planes, pully blocks, pivers, plated ware, Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone, Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks & &c. Tools of all descriptions, locks, twine, traps Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns, Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers, Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21



### The Greatest Medical

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, IS

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't *help* complaints, but they *cure* them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cts per Box—5 Boxes for $1.00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ma., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 21-8

### INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

CASH PAID FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | Butter, |
| Rye, | Cheese, |
| Oats, | Lard, |
| Peas, | Eggs, |
| Beans, | Pork, |
| Corn, | Potatoes, |
| Barley, | Onions, |
| Buckwheat, | Turnips, |
| Apples, | Pears, |
| Peaches, | Plums, &c. |

And for sale at the Store of the undersigned,

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | Butter, |
| Bran, | Cheese, |
| Shorts, | Lard, |
| Cracked Feed, | Eggs, |
| Corn Meal, | Pork, |
| Oat Meal, | Potatoes, |
| Pease, | Onions, |
| Oats, | Turnips, |
| Barley, Buckwheat, and Flour. | |

JAMES EVES, Jr.

Belleville, Oct'r 15th, 1855. 8

## WM. NORTHGRAVES.

### Watch and Clock Maker,

*OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,*

Front St., Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

### QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,

TO SEE THE NEW

## HARDWARE STORE,

IN THE

## Victoria Buildings!

### M. GILLEN,

LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL,
HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF HARDWARE,
IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

*ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.*

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

### GEORGE W. LESTER,

Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,

WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st prox., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies so collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

OFFICE on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

REFERENCES.

| | |